WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞ All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the Proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 6....NO. 5. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1849. WHOLE NO. 265.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

Terms for Advertising.
Per square of 15 lines or less—first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.

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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL - Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannermans, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will practice in the Counties of New Hanover Sampson, Duplin and Brunswick.
July 13, 1849—[44-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
Corner of Front and Market Streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C.
October 6, 1847—[4

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will make liberal *cash* advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞ Office on Front street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C
REFERENCES.
P. K. Dickinson, E. P. Hall, Gilbert Potter, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Owen Fennell, A. L. Price,
Wilmington, N. C
July 13, 1849—[44

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY and E. S. HUNTER,
HAVING entered into co-partnership with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.
Richlands, August 13th, 1849—[52-tf

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.
W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29,1848—[16-1y

CREW LISTS.
A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Law Notice.
THE subscriber, assisted by an experienced and competent Attorney, in the City of Washington, prosecutes and settles all manner of claims upon the U. S. Government. Particular attention given to those arising under the *Pension* and *Bounty* Laws. Address (post paid)
ED. CANTWELL,
Wilmington, N. C.
Aug 17, 1849—[49-tf

Notice.
CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,	HANDBILLS,
BILLS OF LADING,	LABELS,
CARDS,	LAW BLANKS,
CATALOGUES,	MILITARY NOTICES,
CERTIFICATES,	NOTES,
CHECKS,	PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,	POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS,	NEGRO PASSES,
DRAFTS,	RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS
of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done,* and at a *price to suit the times.*
FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.

TAILORING.
THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the *Tailoring Business* in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he askes to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit,* and to be made in a *workman-like manner.*
S. R. ROBBINS.
May 17, 1849—[38-1ym

The Merchant Tailoring
WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most astidious.
The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.
In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.
For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

GINGER POP.
THE subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his *friends* and the *public* for their liberal patronage, and he hopes by attention to his business, and the manufacture of a good and healthy drink, in the shape of GINGER POP, to merit a continuance of their favors.
Aug 3,—[47-tf GEORGE GADSBY.
Market St., Wilmington, July 31st, '49.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military fair stich;* also, *Congress* and other *Gaitors,* and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N C, June 22d, 1849.—[41-12m

NOTICE.
The Co-partnership of GRAY & JONES is dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. JONES is authorized to settle the business of the concern.
CHARLES GRAY.
R. J. JONES.
Those having accounts against the late firm, can have them settled by presenting them to the subscriber. He also gives notice that all accounts due the firm are made out, ready for settlement.
The Boot and Shoe business will be continued at the old stand, as usual.
June 29.—[42] R. J. JONES.

Bound for the Gold Regions!
THE subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.
To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.
All persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, 1849

Doct. D. Jayne's Family Medicines.
Just received by Schr. Leesburg,
2 doz. Jayne's Expectorant;
2 " " Hair Tonic;
4 " " Alterative;
4 " " Hair Dye;
3 " " Carminative Balsam;
6 " " Tonic Vermifuge;
16 " " Sanative Pills;
1 " " Agüe Pills;
ALSO,
20 " Doct. N. B. Leidy's Blood Pills.
For sale by WM H LIPPITT,
July 20. Druggist & Chemist.

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.
THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.
As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.
Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

MILLINERY.
MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

Notice.
All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.
All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.
Wilmington, N. C., July 20th, 1849.

MUSIC.
ERNST GRIMME, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and its vicinity, that he will open a Music School, on the first of September next. He will give instructions in singing, on the Piano, Guitar, and other instruments. His abilities as a competent teacher, are known throughout the State; he can therefore give the most satisfactory reference. His method of Teaching is entirely new, and combines Science and Execution. He will pay particular attention to tuning Pianos.
TERMS, 24 LESSONS AT $15. All those who desire his services will please leave their address at the *Washington Hotel,* at the *Book Store,* or at *S. & D. Teller's Store.*
Aug 10, 1849—[48-tf

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.
THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville. March 23, 1849—[28-tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

PREPARED GUANO.
FARMERS, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fertilizer, admitted by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilizing Manure—and whose certificates recommending its use, in pamphlet form, with directions, can be had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents blight, mildew, and rust. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN,
Agents for the Manufacturers.
Sept 28, 1849—[3 tf

BUGGY AND HARNESS.
A first rate Buggy and Harness, slightly used, of Carolina make, and will be sold low.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
August 10, 1849 —[48-tf

STORE TO RENT.
A desirable store to let from the 1st October, 1849, located at Strickland's Depot, on the W. & R. R Road; Store 28 by 60 feet, replete with every convenience for conducting a country business. It is well known to be a desirable stand, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
Wm. A. GWYER.
June 13, 1849—[44-tf.

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.
I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.
☞ Also a large Lot for the accommodation o DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 20, 1849—[32-1y

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.
CURE FOLLOWS CURE!
More Proofs of the Efficacy of
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY,
The Original and Genuine Preparation
CONSUMPTION,
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!
ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY,
IS ALL IT PROFESSES TO BE,
The greatest Medicine in the known world.
OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of.
DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent cough, spitting of blood, night sweats, hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious care-taker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was then hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle, my cough left me, and my strength much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me; and I am at present as hearty a man as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case,
Yours, with respect,
ISAAC MORGAN REEVES,
No. 38 Chester street, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia.

A Physician's Testimony.
DR. J. H. ELLISON, Frankfort, Ky., says—I was induced, from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended in our Materia Medica, in some cases of Diseased Lungs, to try your preparation of Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies. I have been engaged in active practice for twelve years, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.
The genuine article is prepared only by Dr Swayne, inventor and sole proprietor, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "*positively fictitious and counterfeit*" without his signature.

Worms! Worms!
DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE.—Read this wonderful cure:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1848.
DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—Having made use of various nauseous Vermifuge Medicines, which had been highly applauded by their proprietors, without the slightest good effect, and having heard my neighbors speaking in the highest terms of your Medicine, its *delightful taste and wonderful effect,* although I felt somewhat discouraged from the result of the articles I had forced upon my already emaciated, sickly, dyspeptic looking child, whose delicate and almost worn out frame the Worms had already begun to make their ravages; I concluded to make trial of your most *valuable Vermifuge.* which, to our great joy, the Worms had to let go their deadly and strong holds upon the vitals. Such was the effect of Dr SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE on my child, which is now perfectly healthy, assuming all the color of the rose, with all the mirthfulness of an innocent and playful child.
Yours, with respect,
TOBIAS WIEGAND, No. 3 Howell st.,
Between Schuylkill Third and Fourth.

Beware of Mistakes.
REMEMBER—Dr. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving.) with the *Portrait of Dr. Swayne* thereon; also his signature. None other is genuine.

Cleanse and Purify.
Dr. Swayne's Sarsaparilla and EXTRACT TAR PILLS are a mild and gentle purgative, unsurpassed by any medicine for removing the bile, cleansing the stomach, and effectually purifying the blood.
The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, to whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HENDALS, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849—[27

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
Soda and Seidlitz Powders freshly prepared, of ways on hand, and for sale by WM H LIPPITT
Druggist & Chemist

Epping's Co. Fl. Extract of Sarsaparilla and QUEEN'S DELIGHT.
TO THE PUBLIC.—This preparation has acquired a very extended and established celebrity in most of the Southern States of the Union; both in the hands of Physicians and private use; which its efficacy alone has sustained for several years, as a remedy for Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long standing Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the skin, old sores, white swellings, diseases of the bones, and all cases of an ulcerous character. It is also particularly useful in chronic and nervous complaints occurring in debilitated and cachetic constitutions. Over Syphilis and the host of painful, disagreeable and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom, such as ulcers of the throat, larynx, nodes, &c., and all those evils occasioned by an improper and injudicious use of "mercury," it displays complete control. It has been found to be a most useful purifier of the blood in all such diseases.
In all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis, and in cases where the Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which the hope of recovery can be reasonably founded. It relieves the disease, and at the same time imparts vigor to the whole system—under the use of this medicine, the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which in other practice is withheld. In many cases where the horrible ravages of disease have taken so deep root that patients have been given up by the most skillful Physicians, the disease has been arrested and the patient restored to good health, &c., and the most reasonable expectations fully satisfied.
The cures performed in this city alone, are sufficient to establish its reputation on a permanent basis, and too solid to be effected either by the malignant or envious. It is worthy of note that the greater part of the patients cured had, previously to using this preparation, received the best medical treatment, and given up by their physicians as being beyond the reach of medical skill. It is, however, advisable that it should be given, if practicable, under the superintendence of a physician, for him to prescribe such other remedies in conjunction with this as the necessity of the case may require. This preparation has put into the hands of physicians a remedy by which he can master a variety of diseases, which have hitherto baffled the greatest skill and study. It is a safe and harmless medicine, and removes all those evils which an unsuccessful use of mercury so often occasions.
Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six bottles. Prepared and for sale by J. P. M. EPPING,
Chemist and Druggist, 277 King st.,
opposite Society street, Charleston, S. C.
Also for sale by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
39-5m; Wilmington, N C.

EXPOSE.
BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton street.

Read the Affidavit.
City and County of New York, ss.
William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe ty which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr Jacob Townsend.
That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr S P Townsend, to which he replied that he knew Dr S. P. would be down on him after he should commence; but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a copartnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.
Deponent further says that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital;—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr S. P.'s, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr S. P. and procured one of his labels.
And deponent further says that he has been informed and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.
And further deponent saith not.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the city of New York.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
Wm. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.
June 1, 1849—[38-tf

FRUIT TREES, &c.
THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.
His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
THOS. H. PENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, will, at the next term of said Court, (in December) continue for two weeks. A majority of the Justices of the County are required to attend on Tuesday of the first week, for the purpose of appointing Superintendents of Common Schools for the several Townships.
By order.
L. H. ORTELLER, Clerk.
Sept 21, 1849—[3-12m

Valuable Lands for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable FARM and LANDS, on which he now resides, situated on the east side of South River, and formerly owned by George Bannerman. Said lands contains five hundred and seventy five Acres, of which there is enough cleared to produce from one thousand to twelve hundred bushels of corn per year. The improvements are a good dwelling and out-houses, together with a well of excellent water.
Persons wishing to purchase can see the place and learn all the particulars by applying on the premises to GEORGE W. HENRY.
New Hanover county, Aug. 31, 1849. 51-tf*

LAND FOR SALE.
200 ACRES OF LAND for sale, situated on Long Creek, adjoining the lands of James Bourdeaux, J. Bunting, and others, known as the Rouse place, and lately owned by C. Harris. For terms apply to JOHN G. BAUMAN,
Corner of Front and Market streets.
Wilmington, Sept 7, 1849—[52-tf

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.
The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.
The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.
Students will be charged from the time of entrance.
No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.
Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.
Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.
Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 16-tf
Northampton publish till forbid.

NOTICE.
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Onslow county, on the 13th inst., a negro man, who says his name is John, and that he belongs to Daniel L. Russell, of Brunswick county. Said negro is about thirty years of age, and will weigh about 160 lbs. Also, a negro man by the name of Dave, and says he belongs to R. H. Grant, of Wilmington, and says he was hired by Messrs. Gardner & Russell, of the same place. Said negro is about thirty years of age, and will weigh about 150 lbs. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. D. HUMPHREY, Sh'ff.
Aug 24—[50-11w

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
800 BBLS. Lincolnville White Lump; Also, calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, Hydraulic Cement; 1000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

$25 Reward.
THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in Jail his negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE, her son. Also, $50 for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harboring them. Said woman is tall, has a large stomach, and speaks very slow; she is of a bright yellow complexion. Joe is dark complected, and is from 6 to 7 years of age, and formerly belonged to James M. Thompson, deceased, and come from Onslow county.
JOHN J CONOLEY.
May 4th, 1849 34 tf

FOR RENT,
A SUIT OF ROOMS, suitable for offices. Apply to H. B. EILERS,
Corner Water and Market Streets.
Aug 17th, 1849—[49-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
S. & D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING, among them will be found a splendid assortment of Silks; French Marino; Colored Flannels, for Ladies' Sacks; Muslin de Laines; Carpets; Oil Cloths; Alpaccas; with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention; where the public are invited to call and examine.
Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their beautiful assortment of FANCY GOODS.
Sept 14.—[1-tf S. & D. TELLER.

C. H. LIPPITT
HAVING removed to the store late occupied by Messrs. ANDERSON & YOUNG, and known as the Anderson Store, is now receiving a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., adapted to the wants of the town and country.
C. H. L. respectfully invites his customers to continue their trade with him at his new stand. He would also say to the customers of Messrs. Anderson & Young that, having succeeded to their business stand, (they having gone out of trade,) he is desirous of succeeding to their business also, and believes he can offer inducements for their old customers to trade with him. They are respectfully invited to call and examine his Goods, and judge for themselves.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 7, 1849—[52-6t

Executor's Notice.
THE subscriber having, at August Term of Bladen County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Levi Jones, Sen., deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and pay the same without delay; and all persons having claims against the said deceased, will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
HENRY D. JONES, Ex'r.
Sept 21, 1849—[2-6t

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all
NERVOUS DISEASES,
And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the
NERVOUS SYSTEM.
This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGN

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday Morning, October 12, 1849.

FROM THE EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 6, 1849.

MY DEAR PRICE: I hope you and my readers will excuse the brevity of my communication, in consideration of the fact that I am now suffering under a severe attack of neuralgia in the face, from having caught cold. I have a notion to have my daguerreotype taken, as a picture of "the miserable man." I rather envy the folks who died with the cholera, because, *now*, at least, they are quiet, while I, with little actual sickness, have not slept half an hour for the last two days and nights, but go about like a bear with a sore head, grumbling and growling, with the occasional amusement of laughing at myself.

You will see by the date, that I now have my "local habitation" in this city of brotherly love—firemen's fights; and I may mention *en passant*, that it has rained more or less every day since I have been here, to the manifest discomfiture of the politicians, who have been holding meetings every night this week. The election will take place on Tuesday next, and it is more than likely that you will hear the result, at least in part, before the *Journal* goes to press. I may however, venture to predict that the "Rough and Ready" party (the name of Whig seems to be dropt) will be completely beaten throughout the State. That such will be the case, seems to be the prevailing impression with the better informed politicians of all parties. As regards the city of Philadelphia, which has always been considered the Gibraltar of the Federal party, it seems to be the impression that the "Independent" ticket, headed by Joel Jones, Democrat, for Mayor, will succeed by a considerable majority. You know that I am opposed to all sorts of compromises and no-party movements, but if ever such a movement was called for, it was in the city of Philadelphia.—Having had the disposal of the immense patronage of the Girard Estate—of the Gas and Water Works and other public works for the last seventeen years, the Federal party had so arranged matters that they could always *command* a majority, although really in the minority.

In regard to the Maryland election, I need not speak, as you know all about it before this time. I mention it now only on account of a circumstance which struck me at the time, and which goes to show the meaning attached to the course adopted by some Whig politicians in the South, and more especially in North Carolina. At a Whig meeting held on Thursday night, I heard a very intelligent Whig in the crowd, in alluding to the Democratic gain in Maryland and Georgia, account for the Whig loss in the Southern States, on the ground that the Whigs at the South were opposed to the further extension of slavery, and gave the Whig party of North Carolina as an example, citing the *Raleigh Register* in evidence. I mention this just as it occurred, not by way of accusation, for I cannot believe that any respectable portion of the Whigs of North Carolina, would be willing to submit to any anti-slavery restriction. Nay, I hope that even the *Register* itself would scout the idea, but I mention it to show how much the course pursued by the Southern Whig press tends to strengthen the hands of the Provisoists at the North, by conveying the impression that the South herself is opposed to any further extension of slavery, and willing to join the North in any system of restriction that she may choose to devise. Indeed, so generally has this opinion become, that it is a standing rule to denounce the Democratic party as the *only* one which wishes to preserve the institution, as you will see by the annexed resolution, which was passed at a City mass meeting of the Federal party on Wednesday night:

Resolved, That we hate chains and shackles. The Locofocos are in favor of the extension of slavery, and upon that ground ask and receive the support of most of the slaveholding States. Their music is the crack of the lash and the shriek of the lacerated victim, though it be a woman; and their ambition to extend the dominion of wrongs at which humanity weeps, wrongs that wring tears from liberty and curses from all the civilized world. That we abhor slavery in all its shapes and shades, and protest against it and the party that would, in the name of American freedom, extend it. That the Locofocoism which sanctions the brand that hisses in the flesh of the slave, the whip that starts from the quivering veins of woman their red accusation to Heaven against the Cain-like wrong, and the fester that loads the unhappy oppressed to the earth—however dear to our opponents—are by us regarded with abhorence.

This is no exception, but expresses the actual opinions of the majority of the Whigs here. I should also mention that this resolution was passed at a meeting called for the purpose of sustaining "Old Zach." But enough of this. The Tariff is the grand hobby in Pennsylvania just now. It will perhaps be four years before it becomes "an obsolete idea," but it is rapidly becoming so.—Its days are numbered.

It is remarkable the increase which has taken place in some portions of Philadelpnia, within the last few years. Indeed, the growth of some portions which are dependent upon manufactures, speaks very little of ruin to that interest. A new trade has also grown up between Philadelphia and Charleston, by the means of steamships, two of which left this port in one day this week, with full freights. There will shortly be four splendid steamships in this trade. The *Columbus* and the *Carolina*, propeller vessels, and the *Osprey* and *Philadelphia*, side paddle ships. With so many facilities to reach Charleston and the Southern ports by steamship, nothing can save the through travel for the Railroad but a through line. I may say emphatically, the construction of the Manchester Road is a life and death matter with the interest of the Wilmington Road.

There are a good many people in town, but not many from the South. I have met very few Carolinians here, in fact the season is pretty much over except for the near trade. It is a strange fact in regard both to this place and New York, that there is seldom any business done on the week immediately preceding an election.

In the matter even of amusements, everything seems to be in some measure at a stand. The only attraction of any importance, is Fanny Kemble Butler's Shaksperean readings. Mrs. Kemble, as she now calls herself, is undoubtedly a woman of talent, but has no earthly pretentions to beauty. She looks very like that generally unloveable character, a strong minded woman who *knows* it, and will have her own way.

The Dry Dock at this Navy Yard is progressing rapidly—it will be an immense work, when finished. I believe that a contract has been made to finish it for $800,000. It is said that the contractors will make $100,000 by the operation. By the way, I wonder if all marines are Germans. In attempting to go into the yard two minutes before one, when it is opened for visitors, I was stopped by a sentry with a strong German accent, who politely presented a bayonet to my abdomen, informing me at the same time that I could not go in—his argument was conclusive, and I acknowledged its force by staying out until one o'clock. By some strange coincidence, all the sentries I met were Germans, and all equally convincing.

By the way, it is raining now, and every body looks gloomy. Even the shirt-collars of the fashionables hang down, and chickens hide under market wagons. I have got the blues, and feel too bad to write any more. On my return I expect to stop a day or two in Washington City, and see what I can see.

Yours &c., J. F.

T IRON.—The first cargo of T Iron, (273 tons,) bought in England, on account of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, arrived at this port on the 6th inst., in the brig *Albemarle*, from Cardiff, England. We hope the Company will loose no time in laying it down on the Road. Once the Road is relayed with this description of iron, and the Wilmington and Manchester Road completed, there can be no doubt but the Stockholders will begin to realize some benefit for the outlay which they have long since made; or, to say the least of it, the Road will begin to pay its debts. This we believe is the impression of those more conversant with the matter than we are.

THE "ALBANY CULTIVATOR."—We have received a number of this invaluable agricultural paper, and take great pleasure in placing it upon our exchange list. We shall make copious extracts from the "Cultivator."

We would also be pleased to have the pleasure of exchanging with the "American Farmer."

It is our intention to make the agricultural department of the *Journal* as interesting to our agricultural readers as our space will admit of. We have an excellent article on agriculture in keeping for our next number.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—A negro man named Jacob, the property of John F. Spicer, Esq., of Onslow county, but, at the time, in the employ of Mr. Pridgen, residing on Topsail Sound, attempted to make his escape on board the brig Marshall, on Friday last. The brig was bound to Lisbon, Portugal. It was, no doubt, the impression of the stevedore, Sandy Urquhart, and three other negroes, who stowed the vessel, that she was bound to a Northern port, as she was loaded with Rosin barrels. A place was prepared for Jacob immediately aft the foremast, where he was provided with a bountiful supply of provisions. He was accidently discovered by the Steward of the vessel, a white man, who immediately informed the Captain of the fact. The Captain suffered no delay in taking the legal steps to have Jacob apprehended, but before he was enabled to obtain the services of an officer, the negro escaped from the vessel. He was, however, apprehended by the Steward and officer Holden. Officers Burch and Holden deserve the thanks of the community for the prompt manner in which they discharged their duty in this matter. The Steward of the brig also deserves the sympathies of our citizens for the manner in which he acted, in letting the Captain know the fact that a slave was concealed on board his vessel, and afterwards securing the boy, after he had made his escape. His conduct will, we have reason to believe, be properly appreciated by every good citizen. The stevedore, Sandy, and also Dave Urquhart, have been committed to jail, to undergo trial at our next Superior Court. The two other negroes employed in stowing the vessel, after an investigation before a magistrate, were discharged.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Tallahassee Journal, of the 29th ultimo, says that the Indians failed to meet Gen. Twiggs at Sara Soto, on the 18th of September, but invited Gen. T., through Capt. Casey, to meet them on the 19th of October, for a conference. The Journal thinks the Indians are acting treacherously, and do not have any intention of removing. The Journal also says that a letter had been received by the Governor from Fort Gatlin, which gave intelligence of an attack by three Indians upon Capt. Jernigan, about eleven miles from that place. The Captain was fired at several times from the distance of about 60 yards, and only saved his life by taking shelter, and finding concealment in a piece of woods.

HURRICANE.—We learn from gentlemen residing in Topsail Sound district, that a destructive hurricane passed through the country, in that neighborhood, on Saturday last, blowing down fences, fodder and pea stacks, and several out-houses—making almost a complete breach amongst the forest, to the breadth of about two hundred and fifty yards, crossing the Newbern road. We learn that a similar hurricane visited the same section of country about 12 or 15 years ago, though not doing so much damage as the one on Saturday last. We learn also that a severe hurricane was experienced in the upper part of this county a few days since.

EX-CONGRESSMEN DEAD.—Three members from Ohio, of the last Congress, have died since the adjournment of that body on the 4th of March last, viz: Rudolphus Dickinson, of the Sandusky district; Daniel Duncan, of the Licking district; and John C. Cummins, of the Tuscarawas district.

☞The national railroad convention to take into consideration the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to the Pacific, will assemble at St. Louis on the 15th of this month, October.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.—The Courier of the 10th inst., says that there were 18 deaths by Stranger's Fever, during the week ending on the 6th inst. Of these it will be seen that 8 were natives of Ireland, 4 of Germany, 4 of Scotland and 2 of the United States. Eight of the eighteen died in the City Hospital, being a strong evidence that the disease prevails principally among those who are not careful in their habits, and do not seek medical attendance promptly.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.—The result of the Elections in Georgia, on the first instant, is truly gratifying to the Democracy. Governor Towns is re-elected by an increased majority of at least fifteen hundred votes over his majority in 1847, his present majority being about 3,000 or more. The Legislature is also Democratic. This is truly cheering news. Every lover of pure principles cannot but be gratified to see Georgia once more placed, as the Charleston Mercury very aptly remarks, where she properly belongs, under the guidance, of the Democratic party; not merely because it is a well-merited vote of approval of her prudent, able and faithful Chief Magistrate; these are domestic considerations that belong more to the Georgians at home. But to the Democratic party of the whole South, of the Union, this result is full of interest, because it places Georgia beside Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama, in the emphatic rebuke of an Administration that stole into power under profuse pledges of moderation, and have exercised it with a proscriptiveness beyond the example of party. We have had the judgment of more than one-half the South on this last fraud of Whigery, and we anticipate that the voices of the remainder will be like these. Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, will follow these bright and noble examples, and will give to the Southern Delegation in Congress the power to speak with effect on the great questions impending, that involve their safety and their honor. In this aspect the moral worth of the Georgia Election cannot be over-estimated. The two candidates for Governor were interrogated some weeks before the election on all the aspects of the slavery question. Gov. Towns's reply was immediate, able, comprehensive, and in all respects such as became a Southern statesman. Judge Hill never replied at all. Doubtless he was so instructed by his party. The game of concealment, and non-committal, had succeeded admirably with Gen. Taylor; it gave his friends in every nook and corner of the Union, the liberty of pledging him to the peculiar, orthodoxies and heterodoxies of all sorts of men, and of claiming his silence as the proof that they had not misrepresented him. A game so cheap and successful, was worth playing while its luck lasted. Judge Hill was a man singularly amiable, kindly, affable, charming all that approached him—personally the most popular man in Georgia. Why not enact Gen. Taylor over again? Free him from the odium of a distinct declaration of Whig principles, assure him the support of the Whig party, and leave the rest to his personal popularity. It was an admirable scheme, but unfortunately for its success, it had been played off before, with results just unfolding to the astonished and indignant eyes of the people. No party can have a patent for deluding the people in perpetuity on the same model, and the second exhibition of the Whig device was received with the scorn and derison that usually greets the exhibition of stale jugglery. The Whigs must invent a new cheat as often as they expect fresh success.

P. S.—Our latest advices from Georgia state, that all the counties in that State have been heard from, and that Towns' majority is 3500 over Hill. The Senate stands 25 democrats to 22 federalists; and the House of Representatives 67 democrats to 63 federalists. Majority on joint ballot 7. No U. S. Senator to elect this year.

MARYLAND.—The Democracy of old Maryland deserve all praise from their brethren throughout the Union. Most nobly have they fought and won the day. Old Baltimore city has most gloriously triumphed. The entire delegation from the city, both to Congress and the State Legislature, is Democratic. This is, indeed, cheering news to the cause of "*Democratic principles*," and we re echo back to our brethren of that city, "*all honor to Baltimore for her glorious victory.*" The delegation to Congress from the State, stands 3 Democrats to 3 Federalists, being a gain of one Democratic member. The following is a list of the representatives elected to Congress:

1st	District—Bowie (F.) elected—no opp.			
2nd	do.	—Hamilton (D.) elected—150 maj.		
3rd	do.	—Hammond (D.)	"	2300 "
4th	do.	—McLane (D.)	"	951 "
5th	do.	—Evans (F.)	"	506 "
6th	do.	—Kerr (F.)	"	no opp.

In the Legislature, the old Senators hold over; the election was for members to the House of Delegates only. The last House had 30 Federal majority. Our gains, although large, beyond expectation, is not sufficient to counterbalance the large Federal majority of the last Legislature. The *Sun* says that returns from the entire State have been received, and that the nett Democratic gain of members to the House is 10, which reduces the former large Federal majority down to 9. The Federal majority on joint ballot is reported to be 21, which of course, enables them to elect a Federal Senator to Congress. Our friends have acted most nobly throughout the whole State, and we shall see what kind of a United States Senator will be sent from Maryland. Whether he is in favor of a high Tariff, National Bank, Wilmot Proviso, Internal Improvements, or whether he will endorse the acts of the corrupt cabal at Washington. Time will show.

CONNECTICUT.—The Columbian (New Haven) Register, of the 6th instant, says that most of the towns in this State held their annual elections on the 1st inst. Returns from 54 towns show a nett Democratic gain of 10, as compared with similar elections a year ago.

ROUND ISLANDERS.—It is stated that the men lately assembled at Round Island are rapidly dispersing; many of them have returned to New Orleans—the purpose for which they assembled having been defeated or postponed.

TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Floridian and Journal censures Mr. Secretary Crawford severely for the course he has pursued in the recent Florida troubles, in refusing to accept of volunteers for the temporary defence of the frontier, on the ground that he had ordered eight companies from various posts on the Gulf and the Atlantic. The Journal states that the whole effective force under the command of Gen. Twigga is less than one thousand men. Out of 28 or 30 companies of regulars ordered to Florida, not one-half of the thousand effective men are suited to the service required, they being principally artillery companies, which have been proved unfit to subdue Indians and bring them under subjection.

"A FEW WORDS TO THE DEMOCRATS."—Under this caption, the Raleigh Register, of the 6th inst., exhorts the Democrats of North Carolina to be lenient with the Federal dynasty at Washington. It asks, "Why should these [Democratic] papers persist in contending for principles which *the majority of the people do not care to have sustained*." Now, this is about the coolest piece of impudence we have met with for many a day. The people do not care to have Democratic principles "*sustained*!" When did the Democrats repudiate the principles of the constitution, Mr. Register? Certainly not when Gen. Taylor was elected President. In that contest the Federalists fought the battle in the dark, and Gen. Taylor succeeded in being made President through false pledges to moderation in his administration—revealing no principles to the public eye—together with his military honors, won in a war in which the Register helped to give "aid and comfort to the enemy," and cursing the war as an unholy, damnable war. Gen. Taylor was not elected by a majority of the people, as the Register asserts. If he will turn back to the popular vote, he will find that his President is in considerable of a minority. Besides, not an election has been held since Gen. Taylor's inauguration, but what the Democrats have either obtained a majority or made very considerable gains. Look, for instance, at Maryland and Georgia, which States voted only last week. This shows the confidence the people have in Gen. Taylor's administration. We tell the Register that Democrats will never cease battling for their principles; nor will they lay them in the shade for the purpose of obtaining the "reins" of the government. The people have never decided against Democratic principles. It is true, the Democracy have, since the formation of the constitution which governs them in their actions, been defeated once or twice within the last twenty years, but this was done through the chicanery of the Federal party, in revealing no principles, and assuming false colors and false names, under which they fought their battles. The Register knows this to be the truth, and yet that paper asks North Carolina Democrats to cease contending for their "principles."—Why, Mr. Register, you are about the brightest youth we know of. But you say we can give the "President and Whig principles a far trial, which is all we (you) ask." Well, we have tried your President six months, and we find that he has violated every pledge he made. He promised not to be a party President. He has violated this pledge by drawing around him for advisers a cabinet of noted Federalists and Abolitionists. He promised, in his inaugural address, that "honesty, capacity, and fidelity," should be "indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office;" and we find him hurling from office men of irreproachable character, who are well qualified for the stations which they have filled, and brawling Whig politicians put in their places, who are even less capable of filling their places than Gen. Taylor is in filling the Chief Magistracy of this great nation.—This is the kind of a President—to say nothing of the palpable blunders he has committed in our foreign affairs—that the Raleigh Register asks North Carolina Democrats to give a "fair trial." Out upon such hypocrisy. As for "Whig" principles, the people have so often repudiated them that they are scarcely worth wasting paper and ink in writing about. They are "obsolete ideas."

☞The last *Chronicle* endeavors very hard to shew that the *Journal* has pursued a course of inconsistency towards Mr. Secretary Clayton. The *Chronicle* says, that seven weeks previous to the 5th inst, we stated, in reference to the Mosquito matter, that "it is understood that our government is determined to support its citizens in the full enjoyments of their rights," &c. Well, now we do not pretend to deny one syllable of the quotation alluded to by the *Chronicle*, but we contend that we have acted perfectly consistent in the whole matter. In noticing the rumor of a "sharp correspondence," said to have passed between the British Charge and Mr. Clayton, we were particular in placing a (?) query at the word claim, [perhaps the *Chronicle* does not comprehend the meaning of a query] which it is reported the British government sets up to the Mosquito coast; and we also stated very distinctly, on the authority of the correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, that the Government had "taken a most decided stand against the interference of England in the affairs of the Musquito coast." And we further stated, on the authority of federal papers—the *Republic* and *Intelligencer*, that the report of a "sharp correspondence," &c., was contradicted. Now, if the *Chronicle* can find any inconsistency on our part, in all this, we think he will have to delve deeper into the subject than he has yet done. Our comments upon the "blunders" of the administration were made in order to shew, as we think we did, in a very clear manner, that our foreign affairs had already been reduced to a critical condition, and that in the short space of the first six months of the "*rein*" of our "magnanimous and patriotic President." We have always been under the impression that when two governments were carrying on a correspondence, that that correspondence was invariably characterized in a dignified and courteous manner, even though the two nations were arrayed in a hostile position against each other at the very time the correspondence may have been going on. We know nothing of the nature of the correspondence between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crampton, and can only judge of it, from the tone which characterised the correspondence in the French affair, which drove M. Pousin unceremoniously from his diplomatic functions; and it was very natural that we should draw the inference that Mr. Clayton had been equally regardless of his responsible position in this Musquito affair, as he was uncourteous in the controversy with the French Minister.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:—

"In order to correct the many rumors afloat as to the stand taken by this government upon the Mosquito question, it may be well to remark that instructions were long since sent to Mr. Bancroft, our minister to England, and to Mr. Squires, our consul at Nicaragua, instructing them that under no circumstances could England be permitted to gain a fresh foothold upon this continent, and that her pretensions about the Mosquito kingdom would not be recognised by this government. This is the stand taken by the President, and it will be maintained at all hazards."

Wonder if the Chronicle will find fault with us for giving place to the above item?

CUBA.—Files of the *Gaceta de la Habana*, received at New York on the 4th inst., breaks the silence heretofore observed by the Havana papers, and discourses, in a very laudatory tone, on the action of the President in quashing the expedition which, it is surmised, was to operate against Cuba. The comment of the *Gaceta* possesses a very striking singularity. While it speaks in commendation of the action of this government, in pursuing a course which, that paper says, was demanded by the rights of nations, and the treaties existing between the American Union and Spain and Mexico, it asserts that the citizens of Cuba could not appreciate the action of this Government if it did not protest against the attempts of the criminal adventures, and prove to the world that every single inhabitant of Cuba was filled with indignation at the attempts, as it says, "of these wretches who wish, in this, the nineteenth century, to repeat the execrable deeds of the buccaneers of old." The *Gaceta* says that "the peace and well-being which we enjoy under the shade of the glorious flag which waves over us, shall not be lightly altered; our coasts are guarded and watched in every part, and any enemies who intend to place a foot on this land, inhabited and defended as it is by a people to whom loyalty has, in all times, been a part of their religion, will quickly be exterminated." The *Gaceta* professes to be the faithful interpreter of the views and principles of the citizens of Cuba, for it goes on to say, "poorly would we fulfill our mission, if, from ill-judged modesty, we were to omit repeating that, behind the most numerous, brilliant, and warlike army in America, which is now on this Island, and whose mere presence would fill the minds of these adventurers with terror—behind this army, we say, we have still another more numerous one, though not more loyal or valiant, for in every Spanish subject we have a soldier;" and yet, with this powerful army, whose very presence is sufficient to strike terror into the hearts of any who dare assume a hostile position to the Spanish government, Cuba is thrown into convulsions at the report that a handful of vagrants had assembled together in the United States, and concocted plans for the invasion of that Island. As for the loyalty of the Cubans, if it could be put to the test they would soon be found throwing off the yoke of Spain and hoisting the broad stars and stripes of the United States, for full well do we know that her citizens have long wanted to become annexed to this country, not caring whether it be accomplished by purchase or by conquest; and with this understanding on the part of the Cubans, as well also as the desire of the citizens of this country, our Minister to Madrid, Mr. Barringer, has been instructed, it is reported, by his government, to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba.

THE LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—We publish on our fourth page, telegraphic dispatches of the news per *Canada*, from Europe. It will be seen that the Sultan of Turkey has refused to comply with the demand of the Russian Ambassador, to give up the Hungarian refugees under his protection, notwithstanding the attempt, on the part of Russia and Austria combined, to bully her into a compliance. A council had been held, and the Turkish government had resolved "*that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might.*" The Sultan of Turkey has, no doubt, been prompted in his determination of taking this noble stand, through the impression that Turkey will be backed by England, and, possibly, by the United States. We do not know what course the United States would pursue in a case of this kind.—Her known policy is to preserve neutrality in the affairs of other countries, as well as to "evade any entangling alliance;" but we think that if she could, with prudence, without departing materially from her neutral position, aid the Turkish government, in her laudable and humane intention, she would do so. England can, with propriety, aid Turkey. And should she conclude to do so, she will not only teach Russia a lesson that a war with Turkey for such a cause is contrary to the acts of humanity and the general usages of nations, but by such a course she will be justly entitled to the gratitude of all the nations of Christendom.

CONDEMNATION OF THE ASTOR PLACE RIOTERS.—After a session of nearly three weeks continuance, the trial of Judson and his associates, for the murderous riot at the Astor Place Theatre, in New York city, on the 10th of May last, closed on Friday, the 28th ult. The jury, after an absence of two or three hours, returned with a verdict of guilty, against all the defendants. On the Saturday following, the presiding Judge passed the sentence of the law. Judson, the ringleader, was sentenced to experience the full rigor of the law, which is confinement for one year in the penitentiary, and a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. His associates were more leniently dealt with, being variously punished, only to the extent of a few months imprisonment at most. By the decision of the jury in this case, the sovereignty of the law has been fully established, and, we think, a lesson taught the evil minded, that the consequences attendant upon an encroachment upon civil law, in the kicking up of a riot, is terrible. Though the rioters have been convicted and will be punished for their misdemeanor, yet public opinion in New York is far from being appeased. The city authorities are loudly censured for the homicidal means which they resorted to, in order to crush the riot; and the Herald says that the blood of the innocent persons who were massacred on that melancholy occasion, still cries for satisfaction a gainst the city authorities, by whose folly, weakness, and imbecility, the riot was allowed to proceed, until it ended in a tragedy of blood and sorrow.

JUDSON DIVORCED.—In the New York Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, Anna Judson was divorced from her husband, Edward Z. C. Judson, on account of various acts of ill-treatment. Judson is the man that has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary, on account of his connection with the Astor Place Riots in New York, on the 10th of last May.

Gov. MOSELY.—We notice in the papers that Gov. Mosely, of Florida, has contracted a loan of $20,000, on his individual responsibility, with the Banks of Charleston, to defray the expenses of the Florida volunteers in the service of that State during the late Indian disturbances.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

☞By telegraphic dispatches to the Charleston Courier, we learn that there has been two arrivals of steamers at New Orleans from Chagres; the steamer Alabama, which left on the 28th ultimo, and the Falcon, which left about the 1st instant, and arrived in New Orleans on the 6th, in the extraordinary quick passage of 5 days and 18 hours. The Falcon brought gold dust to the amount of $70,000, a large mail, and 53 passengers.

The summary of the news per Falcon is as follows:—At the last dates from San Francisco, Gen. Smith had gone on an expedition to the mountains of Sierra Navida, and Col. Fremont was at Monterey. Col. Weller was at San Francisco on business connected with his commission, and was to return to San Diego, to prosecute the running of the boundary line. Moore, the new Postmaster for San Francisco, had entered upon his duties. Lieut. Beall, the bearer of despatches from Washington, had arrived at Gen. Smith's headquarters at San Francisco. Commodore Jones is stationed at San Francisco. Charles Fames, the newly appointed commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, was to proceed thither from San Francisco, in the St. Mary's.

The Ex-Governor and Ex-Minister to Mexico, Shannon, is working mines at Manco.—T. B. King was dangerously ill of bilious fever, and his recovery was considered rather doubtful. Much sickness prevailed at the mines, but the number of gold washers at the Sierra Navida streams had greatly increased. In the space of three days, the mining association at North Fork dam had realized the sum of $15,000. A disposition prevailed, on the part of the miners, to expel the Peruvians and Chilians from the mining community, and they had already been routed from the Middle and North Forks. The advices from the North and Middle works are very favorable; a party of 20 were averaging $45 per day, each. The old miners, on Middle Fork, are operating with sub-marine armor, by which contrivance they manage to take out ten thousand dollars per day. It is estimated that about 15,000 men are working in the Sacramento, and it is estimated that, within the year ending next January, they will have obtained about twenty millions of dollars.

On the 28th August, 18 sailors made their escape from the U. S. ship Ohio, in one of her boats. They were fired upon, and 9 of their number wounded, but they succeeded in getting off from the ship and making their way to the diggings.

The arrivals of American vessels at California, during the month of August, had been considerable. The number is set down at 79, of ships, barques, brigs, and schooners.

☞The Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late *Charge de Affairs* of the United States to Stockholm, has returned home to his residence in the State of Indiana. It will be recollected that this genileman was recalled in consequence of the publication of certain slanders, alledging that he had made use of his diplomatic privileges for smuggling purposes, which charge resulted in a thorough investigation of the affair, and notwithstanding his triumphant vindication from the charge preferred against him by the government of Stockholm, he was recalled by the Administration, and has retired to the State of Indiana. The injustice which has been dealt out by the Government to that gentleman, should certainly be counter-balanced, and we hope that justice will yet be meted out to him.

CANADA.—We learn from the *New York Herald*, of the 4th instant, that Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, endeavored to obtain a conference with President Taylor at Niagara. His intention was to prevail upon the President to recommend a bill of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, in his message of next December. The Governor failed in obtaining a conference with the President, but it is hinted that this object might possibly be attained through Mr. Crampton, if he succeeds in the adjustment of the Nicaragua question, as also the settlement of "our miscellaneous squabbles with foreign nations generally, except Russia and Spain, with whom, thanks to the devil, we still continue cheek by jowl."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN N. YORK AND WILLIAMSBURG.—The stables of Mr. Johnson, in 15th street, New York City, were consumed by fire on the 28th ult., together with 160 cows, 15 horses and two human beings.—Another fire occurred on the evening of the 30th ult., at No. 20, New street, Cotton store of Messrs. Fox and Livingston. A large quantity of the Cotton was saved. Another, on Friday morning, the 28th ult., at No. 39, Stone street, destroying the upper part of the building.

At Williamsburg, on Saturday, 29th ult., a fire broke out in the Stables of Perrine, Patterson and Stack, Water street. The loss of property consumed was very great, being estimated at $200,000, only about 38,000 of which was insured.

FIRE AT VICKSBURG.—The Vicksburg Sentinel announces "one of the most calamitous and destructive fires by which Vicksburg has ever been visited." It occurred on the 21st, and destroyed about twenty buildings in the business part of the city. Loss not known.

NORTHERN TOUR.—From a telegraphic dispatch in the Baltimore papers, we learn that Gen. Taylor has determined on completing his Northern tour before the meeting of Congress. He was to have (and we suppose he did,) left Washington on Thursday, be in Baltimore on that day, New York on the 15th, and Boston on the 20th. In connection with the President's second attempt to complete his tour North, the Union very judiciously remarks:—

"Meantime, what becomes of the ticklish condition of our relations in France? What of our affairs in Russia and in Cuba? And how is the President's message advancing? President Polk returned from his northern tour in 1847 on the 7th of July; and we know it was early in the autumn that he began to prepare his admirable message. Is General Taylor more *au fait* in such things than he was? Should General Taylor be absent three weeks, he will scarcely have a month for the composition of his message. Who, then, is to prepare it for him? Who is to take charge of our foreign relations? What pilot is to guide the ship during his absence! The regency, of course."

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTERFEITS.—Three $50 counterfeit notes of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, were offered to a Savannah broker a few days since. They are dated at Raleigh, letter A.

Alleged Government Defaulter.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, states that in August last, the second Comptroller of the Treasury examined the accounts of Hon. Isaac Hill, late pension agent at Concord, New Hampshire, which examination proved that gentleman a defaulter to the government in the sum of $13,000. The third Auditor was thereupon instructed to demand of Mr. Hill immediate payment of the amount, and, in case of refusal, to furnish a transcript of his accounts for suit. It was, some time since, however, positively denied that Mr. Hill was a defaulter.

We clip the above paragraph from the Baltimore Sun. We have seen a similar statement going the rounds of the Federal press, at the same time censuring Mr. Polk for not prosecuting the matter during his term. Now we, of course, do not pretend to say Mr. Hill is not a defaulter—if he is such, he should be punished accordingly—but we believe as yet, notwithstanding the cry of the Federal press against various Democratic office-holders, under Mr. Polk, for defalcations, that not a single case has been established.

☞A rule that works both ways is considered to be good, and we think the suggestions contained in the following article, from Richards' Weekly Gazette, deserves the attention of Congress, as the use of a small silver coin, in combination with dimes and half-dimes, to effect payments in the fractional parts of a dollar, would be a great public convenience, by displacing the disagreeable copper coins now in use. The name of the coin is of but very little consequence:—

The Septicent.—We beg leave to call the attention of government to the importance of issuing a new silver coin, of the value of seven cents, to which, for the sake of analogy, in the nomenclature of the federal currency, we suggest the name of the *Septicent*. The use of copper coins in making small change is generally felt to be an annoyance, and more on that account, perhaps, than any other, they are not used at all in the South, unless it may be in the larger towns, and there only to a limited extent. It is, however, oftentimes extremely inconvenient to get along without them, as for example, in pre-paying a newspaper, or taking out a drop-letter, and in numberless other cases.

The issue of a septicent would obviate all these difficulties, and with the other silver fractional parts of the dollar, make every sum that can be desired for practical purposes. It is evident, that with our present federal coins, of silver, no combinations will enable the holder to pay either one, two, three, four, six, seven, eight, or nine cents, without receiving copper coin in exchange. Let us now examine the result of a combination of septicents with dimes and half-dimes, and see if the use of copper will not be rendered entirely unnecessary. We annex a table, embracing eight propositions to pay from 1 to 9 cents—omitting the 5 and 7—using only silver coins:

To pay 1 cent, give 1 and 1-2 dimes, and receive 2 septicents.

To pay 2 cents, give 1 septicent and receive 1-2 dime.

To pay 3 cents, give 1 dime and receive 1 septicent.

To pay 4 cents, give 2 septicents and receive 1 dime.

To pay 6 cents, give 2 dimes and receive 2 septicents.

To pay 8 cents, give 1 and 1-2 dimes and receive 1 septicent.

To pay 9 cents, give 2 septicents and receive 1-2 dime.

This table embraces every possible contingency in which copper coin would be required, and we think it would add vastly to the public convenience to have such an addition as that which we propose, made to the national coinage. We commend this subject, at all events, to the consideration of financiers, and of our contemporaries.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—The following report, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, will be interesting to mariners on this coast, who may not already be conversant with the facts it contains:

COAST SURVEY STATION,
(*Near North Deerfield, N. H.,*) *July* 25, 1849.

SIR: In consequence of the information received from Lieutenant Commanding Maffit, and already reported to you, in regard to the importance of the inlet opened in 1846 south of Cape Hatteras, I have had a reconnoissance made of it by Lieutenant Commanding James Alden, U. S. N., Assistant in the Coast survey, which confirms the previous statement of the value of this inlet as a harbor of refuge. The report of Lieut. Alden contains the following statements of interest to navigators.

"This opening bears from Hatteras light S. 70 degrees W., distant about twelve miles. It will be easily recognised by the remarkably round hammock, covered with trees, on the east side of the entrance. The least depth at low water on the bar, is fourteen feet. It should be approached from the northward and eastward, and, as the breakers seldom extend entirely across the entrance, it can be readily discovered by the smoothness of the water between them; at that point steer N. W., keeping along the breakers on the starboard hand until well in; then haul more to the northward, and anchor soon after inside the sand pits, which form the entrance, and which together with the bar outside, afford sufficient protection against all winds from that quarter. The best anchorage, however, for a vessel drawing ten feet water is where the schooner's first position is marked on the chart, and where the current will be felt much less than in midchannel. The currents and tides are influenced very much by the winds; the greatest velocity we found was three knots between the two sand pits; the mean rise and fall was 2. 2 feet.

"There are two openings; the one to the westward is small and has a very narrow and intricate channel, and must be considered of little or no importance while so near a much finer and better one.

"Good pilots can be obtained for Hatteras-Inlet at any time."

The sketch of Lieutenant Commanding Alden's reconnoissance has been reduced to publication, and will be at once placed in the hands of an engraver.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Hon. W. M. Meredith, Sec'ry of the Treas'y.

LAND WARRANTS.—The New York Bank Note List, of October 6th, says that land warrants are selling in the New York market for $122 a $125; forty acre warrants at $45.—The supply was much greater than the demand, and prices had given way.

☞The United States mail steamship Herman arrived at New York on Sunday last from Southampton, whence she sailed on the 20th of September. She of course brings no later news than that brought by the Canada. The Herman's cargo consists principally of German and French goods, valued at about $730,000, including some specie. She also brings a large number of passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS.—We notice with pleasure that the Railroad Companies from this place North, have agreed to issue through tickets, *vice versa*, from Charleston to New York, at the very low price of $20, from city to city, via Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington City, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, stopping a day or two at either of these places. This will be found a matter of great convenience to the travelling public.

ADVERTISING.—The New York Tribune, in a labored article on a reform in trade, gives the following hints, in regard to the item of advertising :—

"We have remarked that extensive *advertising* is one of the means by which the reform in trade is to be accomplished. The two classes, buyers and sellers, have a common interest in finding each other; that is to say, it is for the interest of him who can supply a certain want cheapest, to have every buyer aware of the fact; and it is for the interest of the buyer no less. An expenditure of fifty thousand dollars may not be too much, one of five thousand may be too little for that purpose. If, for example, somebody has discovered, as we see it stated in a Southern paper, a substance, or chemical compound, which will dispense with the labor now required in washing clothes, or the half of it, at a very small cost, the owner of this patent may spend $50,000 a year in advertising it, and then not spend enough. There are inventions, within our knowledge, worth hundreds of thousands, if the patentees knew how and had the enterprise to bring them home to the knowledge of all interested—by these failings they will never realise twenty thousand. Whoever can supply this city cheapest, with almost any article which will meet a general want hitherto more expensively met, cannot advertise too much if he knows how to advertise at all.—And yet many a dealer in our city pays a thousand dollars more for an eligibly located store, than he need pay in a less frequented street, and does not pay a hundred dollars a year for advertising! He willingly pays a thousand dollars, merely to let some ten thousand people know that he has certain articles to sell, but grudges five hundred dollars to give the same knowledge to millions."

In reference to this subject, the Boston Times says :

"If you want to obtain a situation; if you want to obtain help; if you want to hire or let a house; if you want to obtain boarders; if you want to recover anything lost or stolen; if you want to sell your goods, wares, and merchandize; finally, if you want to get business, and make money, advertise, advertise."

Will the business men of Wilmington take the hint? Many of them have already profited by advertising, yet there is a larger number who have not yet become reconciled to the advantages derived from advertising. Now is the time to commence. If a proper effort is made, the approaching season will be renowned for its activity in Wilmington, and we hold ourselves ready and willing to afford the public every facility in our power to accommodate them. The *Journal* has a more extensive circulation in this town and vicinity than any other paper, by at least three to one. Our terms are low, and the more patrons we can get the better enabled we shall be to accommodate the wants of the community.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 24th August, 1849. }
Collector's Office. }

SIR: From and after this date, your services will be no longer required as Inspector of the Revenue. Yours respectfully,

ROB'T G. RANKIN, Collector.

Mr. L. A. GALLOWAY.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Gents—Above you see my dismissal from office; and who, do you think, was appointed in my place? Robert Brown, who is not of *age!* I am certain of that fact, for he told me himself, twelve months ago, he was only *nineteen*, which would make him at this time 20 years of *age*. You can make any comments you like.

Yours respectfully, &c.,

LOUIS A. GALLOWAY.

October 10th, 1849.

There is another removal that has lately taken place in the Custom-House here, deserving of some public notice. The case, as it has been reported to us, is as follows:—On the 27th of September last, Mr. Uriah Sullivan, one of the Inspectors of the Revenue, boarded an English brig outside of the bar, loaded with salt, from Liverpool. Mr. Sullivan brought the brig up to town, and commenced discharging the cargo. When about half discharged, he was informed by the Collector that his services were no longer required, and the brother-in-law of the Collector, who had been appointed to supercede Mr. Galloway, was put on board the brig, and finished discharging the salt. We believe the appointing power has the right to make removals when he sees fit, but in this case we think Col. Rankin might, at least, have permitted Mr. Sullivan to finish discharging the cargo. As the matter now stands, we do not see how a return of the cargo is to be made. Mr. Sullivan is no government officer, and Mr. Brown did not superintend the delivery of the whole cargo, and, of course, cannot make affidavit of the quantity of salt that the brig brought to this port. It is also understood that Mr. Brown is under age. If this be a fact, Col. Rankin has certainly suffered his hatred to Democrats to overcome his better judgment.

☞Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Commissioner of the Land Office, in reply to a question "whether it is necessary to render and assignment [of a Land Warrant] valid, and receivable at the Land Office, it should be filled up by the original holder, when sold by him, and so of each party through whose hands it may pass before reaching the Land Office for entry," replies that "it is *material* that the *date* of the assignment and acknowledgment should be filled up *when made*." That "before a warrant thus assigned can be located, the name of the assignee must be inserted; and it will be presumed that it is done by the authority of the original assignor, and will be receivable accordingly at the Land Offices, unless fraud shall be alleged and sustained."

OBITUARY.—Died, yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, by an unfortunate blow, inflicted upon his forehead, by the hands of JOHN, a colored boy, in the employ of Dr. DUPRE, our next door neighbor, his Snakeship, aged 13 years and a button, as our Devil says. His Honor, the Snake, was the property of Doct. DUPRE, in whose cellar he had been safely ensconced for several months past. From what our Devil reports, and has requested us to publish, his Snakeship and JOHN had, for some time previous to the lamentable rencounter yesterday, been bitter enemies. How much truth there is in this, we don't know, as we only have our Devil's word for it; but one thing is certain—his Snakeship is no more, and JOHN should undergo the ordeals of a judicial investigation, and be "punished according to law," for his malicious cruelty and wickedness. JOHN, how do you think we can get along without a free serenade (save the trouble of "stirring him up with a long pole") from his honor next summer? Don't you know he was of great relief to us of a hot summer's evening, by charming us into a deep slumber, when we had little else to think about. You are a cruel fellow, JOHN.

☞Gas lights have been introduced into the city of Norfolk.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—Dates to 2½ o'clock at night of the 10th inst., have reached us from Philadelphia. We have little or no news of the result of the election, even in the City. We give such as we have. They don't look very bad :—

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA—2½ A. M.

The returns come in so slow that it will be impossible for me to forward to you the vote of the city and county in time for this morning's paper.

John A. Gamble, the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, will have about 2,000 majority in Philadelphia city and county.

In the city proper the vote is very close.—Gilpin, the regular Whig candidate, is doubtless elected Mayor by a small majority.

Allegany County—Returns from Allegany of the vote for canal commissioner, indicate that Henry M. Fuller, the whig candidate, will not have over 1,000 majority. General Taylor's majority in Allegany county was 3,521.

Schuylkill County—The Democrats have made considerable gains. Fuller, the Whig candidate, has a small majority for Canal Commissioner. Taylor's majority was 1,239.

Lancaster County.—Fuller's majority in Lancaster county is about 2,500—Taylor's majority was 5,310.

A terrible row was kicked up in Southwark, Phila., on the day of election, and a house fired by the mob. The military had to be called into requisition.

From the Washington Union.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.

We publish below a table showing the number of members which were elected to the next Congress *before*, and the number elected *since*, Gen. Taylor came into power. It will be seen that *one hundred and thirty-seven* members were elected before the 4th of March, of whom *eighty-two* were Whigs, and only *fifty five* were Democrats. The same influences which conspired to elect Gen. Taylor defeated the Democratic candidates for Congress. Districts, and even States, which had been firm in many a trying contest, gave way before the divisions in the Democratic ranks, and were seduced by the glare of military renown and led by fraudulent promises and false professions to sustain the Whig candidates for Congress, while they sustained the Whig ticket for the Presidency. So great was the Whig predominance, that when General Taylor was inaugurated the Democrats had given up all hopes of the next House of Representatives.

On the 4th of March, General Taylor took the oath of office, and called around him his cabinet advisers. *Immediately the illusion vanished!* It became apparent to all that the Hero of the Rio Grande was not equal to the duties of his office. Contrary to the expectations of his friends, he pursued the course of non-committalism in his inaugural address, and, with a want of that frankness which should characterise a soldier, he failed to explain to the people the principles on which he would conduct the people's government.—It soon became apparent, also, that his incapacity and inexperience forced him to surrender his high duties into the hands of an irresponsible cabal, composed of men most of whom were without distinction as statesmen, narrow and contracted in their views, and bitter and vindictive in their feelings. These gentlemen had no regard for the pledges and promises which General Taylor had made.—They trampled them under foot, like the insensible dust under their heels; and, disregarding their official duties, they built up a system of party proscription more searching and sanguinary than any that ever afflicted our country. Not only were honest and faithful and capable officers dismissed from employment, but, without regard to the public interests, inexperienced and incompetent men were called to the public service in order to receive their reward for their party allegiance. The victors, quarreling over the spoils, united in denouncing every species of opposition; and the powers of the government were employed to blacken the reputations of those who opposed them. Whenever the hand of the Executive was seen, inefficiency, injustice, and bad faith were apparent in its ministrations. It was not long before the displeasure of the people became manifest. Most of the Taylor Democrats who had been duped into the support of Gen. Taylor, came back again to the Democratic banner.

The victory in Connecticut, and the growing weakness of the administration, gave *some* hopes of preventing an effective Whig majority in the next House. The cruel and unprincipled vindictiveness of the cabal continued. The Whigs sustained an exterminating defeat in Virginia, and then the administration found that it might lose the House of Representatives. Every effort was made which power and patronage could make, to prevent such a result. Then they called upon their insidious and busy agents to assist them. They had no Hercules to help them in their distresses; but they called upon Truman Smith, with all his experience and all his arts in the campaign of 1848, to issue his circulars, to employ his frank, to distribute the Whig fund, and to send his ministers of darkness over the land. But disaster continued to follow disaster, until now there are strong hopes that the Democrats will control both branches of the next Congress. Since the 4th of March *eighty-five* members have been elected, *fifty-five* of whom are Democrats, and only *thirty* are Whigs.—Elections are yet to be held in Louisiana and Mississippi. Those two States are entitled to eight members. The Democrats will certainly carry six of the eight; and we have assurances which lead us to hope that we will carry all four in Mississippi, and perhaps all four in Louisiana. But conceding two members in the two States to the Whigs, and the next House will then stand :

DEMOCRATS 116, WHIGS 114.

If we secure one gain in Mississippi, we shall have four majority in the House. The vacancy in Massachusetts will not probably be filled; and the vacancy in Virginia will, without doubt, be filled by a Democrat; and the Whigs will not be able to control either branch of the next Congress. No party, flushed with recent victory, has ever met such reverses as those which have visited the Whig party since the fourth of March. No President has ever been confronted by such a formidable opposition as that which is arrayed against Gen. Taylor. We trust that the lesson will not be lost on those who betray the confidence and trifle with the good sense of the people. It is time for General Taylor to pause in the career which he is pursuing; to cease his proscription; to remember his pledges; and to redeem his promises; and to look to his own glory and the happiness of his country, rather than to the dictation of the irresponsible cabal which rules his counsel :

Members elected before the 4th of March.	Dems.	Whigs.	*Members elected since the 4th of March.*	Dems.	Whigs.
Maine,	5	2	Vermont,	1	3
N. Hampsh'r.,	2	2	Connecticut,	3	1
Massachusetts,	–	9*	Rhode Island,	–	2
New York,	2	32	Maryland,	3	3
New Jersey,	1	4	Virginia,	14	1
Pennsylvania,	9	15	N. Carolina,	3	6
Delaware,	–	1	Indiana,	9	1
S. Carolina,	7	–	Wisconsin,	2	1
Georgia,	4	4	Iowa,	2	–
Ohio,	11	10	Kentucky,	4	6
Illinois,	6	1	Tennessee,	7	4
Michigan,	2	1	Alabama,	5	2
Missouri,	5	–	Texas,	2	–
Arkansas,	1	–			
Florida,	–	1		55	30
	55	82			

*One Vacancy, in Mr. Palfrey's district.

From the Alabama Beacon.

Important.—*To clean clothes without Washing.*—Take six parts spirits turpentine and one of spirits hartshorn; shake them well, so as to mix thoroughly, before using: put six table-spoonfuls to a large tub full of hot soap suds; let the clothes remain in the suds for twenty-five minutes, stirring them occasionally; rinse them in cold water, and finally scald them in hot water. TATTLER.

Sleepy Hollow, August, '49.

From the Paris Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A NEW BREED OF MEN.

In a former letter, I mentioned to you that Col. Ducouret, who had already penetrated far in Africa, was about to set out on a new and extensive exploration of five years, under the special auspices of the French government, and at the charge of the treasury. The minister of public instruction asked of the Academy of Sciences some instructions for him, which were read at the sitting of the 20th inst. At the same time the Colonel addressed to the Academy a notice of the race of the Ghilanes inhabiting the interior of Africa, and renowned among the neighboring tribes as *caudated*, or having tails. The matter is so curious that I have caused to be translated for you what has been published about it, by one of the scientific reporters. Lord Monboddo will not have erred so much in his primitive stock.

From the Scientific Report.

There exists a race of men who, according to the report of certain travellers, are originally of the kingdom of Gondar, or of others, who say they inhabit Soudan in the South, whose zoological characteristics are remarkable. They have a tail-like appendage, formed by the elongation of the vertebral column, and they are the last link in the human race. The slave merchants cannot dispose of them without great difficulty, so bad is their reputation. The traits which distinguish them are hideous ugliness of face and figure, ungovernable tempers, and stolid intellect. Some of this race are to be found, also, in the Philippine Islands, but they were, doubtless, carried thither by the slave merchants. However this may be, when a Levantine is looking out for slaves in the East, he is always warned not to purchase one who has a tail; he is told—"Of all slaves, this is the least profitable." This race of men is very far behind that of which Fourrier dreamed, and which was, some day, to become the type of manly beauty, morally and physically.

M. Ducouret, who was in Mecca in the year 1842, saw an individual of the species we have just mentioned, and belonging, he was told, to the breed of Ghilanes in the South. Though it be not the first time we have heard the race of men spoken of, who are furnished with tails, nevertheless the fact is not sufficiently common to take away its interest. We will, therefore, enter somewhat in detail upon this strange organic manifestation. "I inhabited Mecca in 1842," says M. Ducouret, "and being often at the house of an Emir with whom I was intimate, I spoke to him of the Ghilane race, and told him how much the Europeans doubted of the existence of men with tails, that is to say, the vertebral column elongated externally. In order to convince me of the reality of the species, the Emir ordered before me one of his slaves called *Bellal*, who was about thirty years old, *who had a tail*, and who belonged to this tribe. On surveying this man, I was thoroughly convinced. He spoke Arabic well, and appeared rather intelligent. He told me that, in his country, far beyond the Sennar, which he had crossed, they spoke a different language; this, for want of practice, he had entirely forgotten; that of his compatriots, whom he estimated at thirty or forty thousand, some worshipped the sun, the moon, or stars, others the serpent, and the sources of an immense river, in which they immolated their victims—(probably the mouth of the Nile)—that they ate with delight raw flesh, as bloody as possible, and that they loved human flesh above all things—that, after their battles with the neighboring tribes, they slaughtered and devoured their prisoners without distinction of age or sex, but that the women and children were preferable, the flesh being more delicate. This Ghilane had become a devout Mussulman, and had lived 15 years in the Holy City. The fondness, the necessity, even for raw flesh (it really was a want for him,) did not fail to return upon him; and his master, therefore, by a precaution, never failed, when this fit was on him, to provide him with an enormous piece of raw mutton, which he consumed ravenously, before every body. This desire for raw flesh showed itself periodically; sometimes twice a week. Being asked why he did not try to correct such a habit, he answered, with great frankness: 'I have often tried to overcome this appetite, which I received from my father and mother. In my country, great and small, young and old, live in this manner, besides eating fish, fruits, and vegetables. If my master neglected to supply this requirement of my nature, I am sure I could not resist the desire which possesses me of devouring something, and I should cause great sorrow by falling on some person too weak to contend with me, an infant, for example.' Having asked him to allow me to see him naked, (for I wished to sketch him,) he resisted for a long time, but finally yielded, on receiving the promise of an entirely new dress, which I was to send him. He came privately to my house, where he took off the scanty shirt of coarse blue linen which he wore. I was thus enabled to contemplate him quite at my ease, and to paint his portrait without exposing him to the punishment which would have been inflicted on him, if he had been detected by his fanatical and superstitious master."—The drawing made under these circumstances has been placed under the eyes of the Academy.

Here are some extracts from the description given by M. Ducouret, of the Ghilanes :

"The Ghilanes are a peculiar race of negro which have a strong resemblance to the monkey; much smaller than the usual race—they are rarely more than five feet high. They are commonly ill made; their bodies are lean and seem weak; their arms long and slim; their hands and feet are longer and flatter than those of any other of the human species; their cheeks project and their forehead is low and receding. Their ears are long and deformed; their eyes are small, black, piercing, and twinkle constantly; their noses are large and flat; their mouths wide and furnished with teeth very sharp, strong, and of dazzling whiteness.

"Their lips are full and thick; their hair curled, but not very woolly, not thick, and it remains short. But what particularly distinguishes them is the prolongation of the vertebral column.

"This gives to each individual, male or female, a tail of two or three inches long."

Finally, here is the portrait of Bellal, the name of the personage the author encountered at Mecca :

"He was thin and dry, but nervous and strong. His skin was black-bronzed, shining, soft to the touch like velvet. His feet were long and flat; his arms and legs appeared feeble, but well supplied with muscles. His ribs could easily be counted. His face was repulsively ugly. His mouth was enormous, his lips thick, his teeth strong, sharp, and very white; his nose broad and flat; his ears long and deformed; his forehead low and very receding; his hair not very woolly nor thick, but nevertheless curly. He had no beard, and his body was not hairy. He was very active and handy. His height was about five feet. His tail was more *than three inches long*, and almost as flexible as that of a monkey. His disposition, setting aside the oddity of his tastes and habits, was good, and his fidelity was above all praise."

The Homestead.—Here is what Thomas Jefferson said in a few words on this subject, a great many years ago. There is more necessity now for the new "declaration" than there was then :

"When the war is over, and our freedom won, the people must make a new declaration; they must declare the rights of man, the individual, sacred above all craft in priesthood or governments—they must at one blow put an end to all the trickeries of English law, which is garnered up in the charnel of ages, binding the heart and will with lies. They must perpetuate republican truth, by making the homestead of every man a holy thing, which no law can touch, no juggle wrest from his wife and children. Until this is done, the revolution will have been fought in vain."

From Chagres.—The Empire City has arrived at New York from Chagres. She brings very flattering accounts in relation to the California Gold diggings. The general health of those working the Mines was good. The Cholera had disappeared from the steamers now navigating the Sacramento.

Acquittal of Major Collins.—It will be remembered that sometime last winter, Major Wm. F. Collins, the Comptroller of North Carolina, in a rencounter on the steps of the Capitol at Raleigh, with Mr. David Reinhardt, an insane man, gave him a push down and over the steps which caused his death. He was tried for the homicide in the Superior Court sitting in Raleigh last week, and acquitted after a few moments consultation by the jury. The Attorney General (B. F. Moore) conducted the prosecution, and Ex-Gov. Graham, and Messrs. G. W. Haywood and Henry W. Miller the defence.—*Chronicle.*

Our Late Minister to Mexico.—The recall of Mr. Clifford is another of those calamities which too often result from a change in the administration. He appears to have discharged his duties wilh singular fidelity and skill.—He done much to heal the wounds of feeling created by the late war, and left Mexico amidst the regrets both of the government and people. Said the President of Mexico in his parting address :—

"I see with positive regret the seperation of so estimable a minister as your excellency, Mr Cilfford, who, in discharging the functions of your mission, in cementing the actual relations of good understanding, and in causing to be forgotten the motives of discord between both republics, have fulfilled the duties of a diplomatist, philosopher, and lover of the peace of nations. I hope that your excellency, on returning to your country, will do all that you believe necessary to promote the friendship and good understanding of our people, and you may be sure that you carry with you the sympathies and kind remembrances of this governmet and of the Mexicans."

The correspondent of the N. O. Delta says: "It was my good fortune to be present at the house of Mr. Clifford, during the farewell interview between President Herrera and himself. This was an unusual expression of regard,—it is the first instance in the history of this country, of a President having called ex-officio, to bid farewell to an individual, however exalted his station may have been.

"The meeting was cordial; the President came unattended save by his secretary. He said that he (the President) had ordered an escort of the National Guard to see him safe to Vera Cruz; he hoped that Mr. Clifford's successor would be a man simular to himsalf; that his talents, his labors to do justice to both nations, and his deportment as a gentleman, had placed him in the hearts, of all.—"I have," says he, 'written to the President of the United States, and as the letter contains many compliments to yourself, have thought to send it by other hands to Mr. Rosa, by him to be conveyed to its destination;" and then, emphatically, "had such as you represented the United States, the friendly relations existing between the two countries would have remained to this day uninterrupted."—Then rising, he warmly embraced Mr. Clifford, and bade him adieu.

Journal of Commerce.

Narrow Escape.—An accident, attended with Providential results, occurred on board the schooner C. H. Hale, of Lincolnville, Maine, J. F. Gilkey, master, on Tuesday last, lying at Harriss' wharf. A man named Sylvanus Hale, fell from the mainmast head to the deck, abont 50 feet. In attemping to slack up the spring stay, he lost his balance, held on to the stay, caught the fore-peak halyards, which broke his fall, thence to the fore-boom, and then on deck. Though severely bruised, no bones were broken, and we are happy to stase that Dr. Bellamy his physican, thinks that a week will restore him to health and soundness.—*Commercial, 11th inst.*

For the Girls.—How many foolish girls have ruined themselves by marrying young men who had nothing to recommend them but riches. "Is he rich?" has been the inquiry, when a suitor has presented himself.—Foolish girls! Rather ask—Is he intelligent? Is he industrious? Is he virtuous? Let these questions be answered in the affirmative, and if he has not a second shirt to his back we will answer for his course. Wealth may be lost, but the good qualities of the heart will always remain, like the sunshine to warm and to bless. Remember this.

A Good Tariff.—"Whom does the tariff of 1846 benefit!" exultingly asks a contemporary. We answer, every person who desires to buy cheap and sell dear. And how many are they who do not?—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The foregoing, from a neutral paper, is a capital definition of a good tariff. The privilege of buying cheap and selling dear is secured to the tariff of 1846, while under the tariff of 1842 they were obliged to buy at low prices. This is the precise difference between the two tariffs. Yet we see newspapers here in Tennessee, an agricultural State, advocating "a modification" of the tariff of 1846, for the benefit of a few overgrown manufacturers! It matters not if, since this tariff was enacted, more manufactures have sprung up in Tennessee than in any previous equal period of time, and that they are now flourishing beyond all precedent. Abbott Lawrence wants more protection, and the Nashville Banner begs the people of Tennessee to sacrifice the great interest of the State to his wishes. The object cannot be accomplished. The people are getting to understand the subject too well to permit themselves to become the prey of the eastern manufacturers.

[*Nashville (Ten.) Union.*

The Jews of Hungary are becompig baptised as Christians in great numbers, in order to escape Austrian taxation.

MARRIED.

In Columbus county, N C, on the 26th ult, by the Rev Haynes Lennon, Col Thomas S Memory, Merchant of Whiteville, to Miss Rachel Baldwin.

On the morning of the 7th ult., by the Rev Thomas Owen, Mr James S W Caldwell, to Miss Edmonia Virginia, only child of Major Edmond Richmond; and on the evening of the same day, the parents of this young and interesting couple, Major Edmond Richmond and Mrs. Lydia E Caldwell, (sister of the late ex-President James K Polk,) were joined in marriage by the Rev Arthur Davis, all of Haywood county, Tennessee.

In Bladen county, on the 27th ult., by M McInnis, Esq, John Cain, Esq., to Miss Isabella, second daughter of Thomas McInnis, Esq.

DIED.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on Friday evening the 5th inst., Owen, youngest child of the late Owen Holmes, Esq, of Wilmington, aged 11 years.

In Fayetteville on the 21st ult., John Bryant, infant son of John and Agnes Kennedy, aged 1 year and 16 days.

In Lumberton, on the 29th ult., Richard C. R., son of Thos A and P K Norment, aged 5 years and 3 months.

In Chatham county, on the 15th ult., Robt Woody, Esq, a very respectable citizen, in the 46th year of his age.

At Charlotte, on the 25th inst., Augustus Alexander, in the 78th year of his age.

In Onslow county, on the 3d inst, Owen, son of Owen Huggins, Esq., aged 4 years.

In Fayetteville, on the 24th ult., of consumption, Mr Carlton J. Campbell.

In Hillsborough, on the 23d ult., after a protracted illness, Maj John Taylor, in the 72d year of his age.

Near Greensboro,' Guilford county, on the night of the 23d ult., Mrs. Maria Caldwell, wife of Mr Robert Caldwell, aged 41 years.

On the 5th ult., at Uniontown, Perry county, Alabama, Mr. George B. Witherspoon, aged 22 years, youngest son of Rev Dr Witherspoon, of Hillsborough.

Death from Camphine Gas.—Mr. Robert Evans, of Philadelphia, undertook to fill a lighted lamp with camphine, on Saturday, from a half gallon tin pan, when the fluid ignited and exploded, blowing the lamp to pieces and the bottom of the can out, and setting fire to the room and to his clothes, from which he was so dreadfully burned, that after lingering in the most intense agony thro' the night and morning, he expired at about noon on Sunday. He had repeatedly cautioned his family against the very practice from which he himself met his terrible death. It is supposed the violence of the explosion was sufficient to prove fatal to him.

Baltimore Clipper.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 11—4 10 P. M.

Bacon—No change in prices of North Carolina descriptions. Market well supplied with all kinds except choice hams, which are scarce.

Corn—Stock of corn considerably reduced, but no change in prices.

Flour—Stock of Fayetteville flour light.

Hay—Received 156 bales, and taken from vessel at 65 cents per 100 lbs.

Lard—The stock of lard has been materially increased, and sales have become dull at our figures.

Lumber—River—None on the market.—There is some inquiry for quarter and wide boards.

Timber—Sale of 9 rafts mill timber, from inferior to good, at $3 to $6 per M. But little on the market.

Molasses—Market bare.

Naval Stores—Turpentine arrives slowly. Sales of about 1675 barrels have been made during the week ended to-day, principally at $2 10 (one or two lots very good quality commanding 2½ cents advance,) for yellow; $3 15 for virgin, firm, and $1 10 for hard. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales of some 300 or 400 bbls. at 24½ a 25 cents per gallon; $1 75 for bbls. not returnable; closing at 25 cents. *Rosin*—Nothing doing in Rosin. *Tar*—Arrives very sparingly, and no great inquiry for it. Last sales at $1 45.

Lime—Received 1800 casks, and sold in lots to suit purchasers at 80c to $1 per cask, cash, and 90 days.

Pork—Northern Mess is worth from $12 to $13 per bbl, from store. Prime somewhat scarce.

Salt—None received.

Liquors—Whiskey scarce. Last sales at our highest figure.

Staves and Shingles—Nothing doing in either article.

Freights—No change. A number of vessels in port unable to obtain loads. See table for last rates paid.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10—*Cotton*—The demand for Cotton yesterday was rather active than otherwise. The transactions reached 1300 bales, a very large portion at prices ranging from 10 to 10½ cents. The market exhibited a good deal of firmness, and prices were very full.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—6 P. M.—Flour $4 81 a $5 50. Corn meal $3 12½ a $3 18. Wheat, $1 04 a $1 10 for red, and $1 20 a $1 22 for Genesee. Corn, 62 a 63c for mixed, and 64 a 65c for yellow. Oats 38 a 40c. Rye 60c. Mess pork $10 37, and prime $8 40. Beef $13. Lard 6½ a 7½c, in bbls and kegs. Rice 3½c per lb. Cotton, 11½ a 11½c for fair upland, and 12 a 12½c for New Orleans and Mobile. Whiskey 27c per gallon, in bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9—6 P. M.—Flour $5 12½ a $5 18. Corn meal $3 12½. Rye flour $3 06½ Wheat, $1 03 a $1 08 for red, and $1 12 a $1 15 for white. Corn, 62c for white, and 64 a 65c for yellow. Oats 30 a 32c. Rye 60c. Mess pork $10 87½, and prime $8 87½. Lard 6¾ a 7½c in barrels and kegs. Whiskey 27½c per gallon, in bbls.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Flour $5; corn, white 62 a 63c, yellow 63 a 64; oats 28 a 30c; whiskey, in bbls 28½ a 29c; beef 11½ to $12; mess pork $10½; prime do. $9½; bacon, sides 6¼ to 6½c; shoulders 5½; lard, in bbls, 6½ to 7c; kegs 7½ to 7¾.

NEWBERN, Oct 9.—*Naval Stores*—Turpentine, 2 00 a 2 05. Rosin, 75c per bbl. Bacon, 8½ a 9c Lard, 8c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—*Naval Stores.*—There have been sales of New North County Turpentine within a few days past at $2 68½ per 280 lbs., and we understand more is offered at this price, which is a little lower. Spirits Turpentine is rather firmer, with sales of several hundred bbls. at 32 cents, cash and 33 a 34, 60 days. A sale of 300 bbls. Wilmington common Rosin was made at $1 37½ delivered, and 100 No. 2, $1 75 per 280 lb. At Liverpool, week ending 11st ult., 2500 bbls. Turpentine were sold at 7s.; and 1000 bbls. American Common Rosin, 3s per cwt. At London, 6s 7½l for old, and 6s 10½d for new dip Turpentine; and 31s a 32s 6d for English and American Spirits Turpentine, not much doing.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—*Naval Stores*—Spirits Turpentine is in limited demand, and prices have further slightly receded. Small sales at 34 a 34½c cash, and 36½c, 6 mos. Pitch has become scarce and prices rather higher. Common shipping Rosin, $1 25 per bbl cash and time; a lot of Wilmington Tar, in poor order, $2 per bbl., cash.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct 3—Schr Volant, whitehurst, Onslow co., naval stores, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Express, Parker, Onslow co., naval stores, to DeRosset & Brown.

5—Brig w L Jones, Collett, New York, to DeRosset & Brown Mdze to Sundry persons.

Schr Lamartine, Turner, New York, to G w Davis. Mdze to Sundry persons.

Schr A H Hay, Beaston, Philadelphia, to Geo Harriss. Mdze to sundry persons.

Schr Sea Bird, Godfrey, Boston, in ballast, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

6—Brig Harriet Newell, Warren, Boston, in ballast, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Br. Brig Eliza, Moore, Philadelphia, in ballast, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Brig Albemarle, Comery, Cardiff, Wales, to G Harriss. Iron for W & R R R Co.

Brig Frances Jane, Alexander, Boston, to Russell & Kendrick. Mdze to sundry Persons.

Schr Albion, Lufkin, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams. Mdze to sundry persons.

Schr Urania, Myers, New York, to E J Lutterloh.—Mdze to sundry persons.

Schr Fulcrum, Morgan, Boston, mdze, to G W Davis.

7—Brig Amulet, Gleason, New York, to do.

Brig Versailles, Pendleton, Camden, Me, lime to W M Harriss.

Brig Emeline, Clifford, New Haven, Conn, in ballast, to Russell & Kendrick.

Schr C H Hale, Gilkey, Lincolnville, Me, lime and hay, to W M Harriss.

Schr G W Davis, Briggs, New York, to G W Davis. Mdze to sundry persons.

8—Schr Kensington, Foster, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss. Mdze to sundry persons.

Schr Royal Purple, Price, Shallotte, naval stores to James & Walker.

Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

9—Brig Monticello, Clifton, Thomaston, Me, lime to G w Davis.

Brig Philura, Thacher, Savannah, in ballast, to G W Davis.

Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G W Davis—Mdze to sundry persons.

CLEARED.

Oct 4—Brig Marshall, Lavender, Lisbon, by DeRosset & Brown; with 1200 bbls. rosin.

Schr Patmos, Childers, Richmond, Va., by E J Lutterloh; with 20,000 ft lumber.

Schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores and lumber.

10—Schr Express, Parker, Onslow co, by DeRosset & Brown.

12—Schr Urania, Myers, New York, by E J Lutterloh; with 1100 bbls turpentine, 350 bbls Rosin, and 200 bbls Spirits Turpentine.

Brig Sarah Elizabeth, Thompson, which cleared at this port 30th Aug. for Havana, lumber loaded, was carried into Nassau on the 13th of September. The captain reports having encountered a succession of heavy gales since his departure from Cape Fear, (8th September,) [illegible] and the crew being unable, from sickness, to keep the vessel free, the captain made for Nassau, [illegible] to leeward in the gale of the 17th, and on the morning of the 18th came to anchor about ten miles [illegible] the town. The cook of the brig, W Reed, died on the 11th Sept. The mate, Alfred S Ackerman, died on the 13th. The deck load, was to be discharged. The vessel is nearly new (eight months old) the supposition is that the leak is in her top, side and deck.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—*Per pound.*		
Hams,	9 a	10
Middlings,	7½ a	8
Shoulders.	6½ a	7
Hog round,	7½ a	8
Western,	a	—
BEANS—*Per bushel*—White, nom	60 a	75
BEESWAX—*Per pound.*	18 a	—
BUTTER—*Per pound,*	19 a	20
BEEF—*Per barrel.*		
Northern—Mess.	12 50 a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00 a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 00 a	5 00
CORN—*Per bushel,*	50 a	52
Meal,	60 a	65
COFFEE—*Per pound,*		
Rio,	8½ a	9
St. Domingo,	7 a	7½
Laguyra,	9 a	10
Cuba,	8 a	8½
Java.	10 a	11
COTTON—*Per pound,* none.	a	
CANDLES—*Tallow—per pound*	14 a	16
Sperm,	37½ a	40
Adamantine,	33 a	35
EGGS—*Per doz.*	12½ a	16
FEATHERS—*Per pound,*	a	35
FLOUR—*Canal—Per barrel,*	6 50 a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 50 a	5 75
HAY—*Northern—Per 100 pounds*	62 a	65
IRON—*Per pound,*	4½ a	5½
LARD—*Per pound,* N. C.	9½ a	10
Western,	— a	-
LIME—*Thomastown—Per barrel*	80 a	1 00
LUMBER—*River—Per M.*		
Flooring Boards,	7 00 a	8 00
Wide, do.	a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50 a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 00 a	6 00
Shipping Timber,	- 00 a	- 00
MOLASSES—*West Indies,*	— a	—
New Orleans,	— a	—
MACKEREL—*Per barrel.*		
No. 1,	— — a	— —
No. 2,	— a	—
No. 3,	— a	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl.	3 00 a	4 00
NAILS—*Per pound,*	4 a	5½
NAVAL STORES—*Per barrel—220 pounds*		
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	— a	2 10
Virgin Dip new	—— a	3 15
Hard—	—— a	1 10
Tar,	1 45 a	1 50
Pitch,	— a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1, per bbl.	2 00 a	2 25
No. 2, per bbl.	1 00	1 10
No. 3, per bbl.	75 a	90
Spirits Turpentine,	24½ a	25
OIL—*Sperm—Per gallon,*	75 a	1 37
PEAS—*Ground—Per bushel,*	— a	—
Black Eye,	— a	—
Cow,	— a	—
PORK—*Per barrel.*		
Northern Mess,	12 00 a	13 00
Prime,	9 50 a	10 00
Fresh.	a	
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.	a	
Sweet, per bushel,	45 a	50
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12 a	20
do dead,	— a	—
Turkeys, live,	— a	—
do dead,	— a	—
RICE—*Per 100 pounds,*	—— a	——
Rough—Per bushel,	— a	—
SALT—*Per bushel.*		
Turks Island,	23 a	35
Liverpool—sack,	90 a	92
SOAP—*Per pound,*	4 a	6
SHINGLES—*Per M.*		
Country,	– a	1 50
Contract,	3 50 a	4 —
SPIRITS—*Per gallon.*		
Northern Rum,	30 a	32
Gin,	30 a	31
Whiskey,	28 a	30
Do. Old Nick,	a	75
Apple Brandy,	30 a	40
STEEL—*Per pound,*	12 a	25
STAVES—*Per M.*		
White Oak barrels—rough,	—— a	——
Dressed,	— — a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— — a	— —
Dressed,	—— a	10 00
SUGAR—*Per pound.*		
New-Orleans,	5 a	6
Porto Rico,	5½ a	6
St. Croix,	7½ a	8
Loaf,	10 a	11½
TALLOW—*Per pound,*	8 a	8½
TOBACCO—*Leaf—Per cwt.,*	a	
VARNISH—*Per gallon,*	20 a	22
WINES—*Per gallon.*		
Madeira,	70 a	5 00
Port,	1 25 a	4 00
Malaga,	40	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M.: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—		
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25 a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	— a	50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	— a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	— a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	45 a	50
Flax Seed, per cask,	90 a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00 a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—		
Turpentine, per bbl.,	— a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	— a	50
Tar, per bbl.	25 a	30
Ground Peas, per bushel,	a	
Lumber, per M.,	4 50 a	5 00
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	a	6
TO BOSTON—		
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35 a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50 a	60
Lumber per M.,	6 00 a	7 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " " New York, " 1 " "
" " " Boston. " 1 " "

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTION.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, JR.,

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.

No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.

Oct 12, 1849—[5-tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. H. Rothwell, on the South side of Market Street, four doors from the corner of South Water Street, where he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *Groceries, Farming Implements, Hardware, &c.*, to which he invites the attention of CASH CUSTOMERS particularly. Having purchased mostly for CASH, he is prepared to offer inducements to persons dealing in a like commodity.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

GROCERIES.

10 Hhds Porto Rico and St Croix Sugar;
50 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls Clarified Sugar;
20 bbls and half bbls best family Flour;
20 bbls Irish Potatoes;
5 kegs prime Goshen Butter;
30 boxes No. 1 and Extra Soap;
25 boxes Candles, assorted.

For sale by ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

FISH.

10 Bbls and half bbls No 1 and 2 Mackerel;
15 kits Salmon and Mackerel;
5 qtls Codfish. For sale by
ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

WHISKEY.

10 Bbls prime Whiskey;
10 bbls Boston Rum;
5 " "Swan" Gin. For sale by
ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

SUNDRIES.

60 kegs Nails; 50 bags Shot; 20 kegs Powder; bags Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mats, Cassia, &c. &c. For sale by

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

ROBERT FINLEY,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the gentlemen of Wilmington, that oysters will be served up in every style by him at the "*Verandah Saloon.*" He flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who will favor him with a call, as he considers himself a perfect "*amateur*" in the art of serving up a dish of Oysters, and thinks he can satisfy the palate of the most decided epicure.

Oct 12, 2849—[5-tf

WINES & LIQUORS.

Malmsey, O. L. P. Madeira, Sicily port, Sherry, Malaga, Muscat Claret, Champaigne, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Irish Whiskey, Manongahela, Old Nich, Cherry Bounce, Anniseed Cordial, &c., &c. For sale low by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

WE have just opened our stock of Chandlery and Cordage, and respectfully invite Masters of Vessels, Merchants, and Sail Makers, to call and examine it, as we are confident it is unsurpassed by no other stock in the market. For sale low, by

s28] HOWARD & PEDEN.

LARD AND BACON.

20 bbls. N. C. Lard; 10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, hog round. For sale by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

AUCTION SALES.

Port Warden's Sale.

BY MARTIN & CRONLY, Auctioneers.

ON Saturday morning, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, we will sell, in front of our Store, under inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern—

400 barrels super Flour;
10 hhds Leaf Tobacco;
131 bags Corn and Peas;
52 barrels Corn Meal;
29 half barrels Flour;
15 do do Meal;
4 casks Rice;
11 boxes Cheese;
3 barrels Bread;

Lot of Bacon Hams, Mackerel, &c., damaged per brig Marion, put in in distress, from Philadelphia.

October 12, 1849—[5-1t

Assignee's Sale.

BY JOHN WALKER, Jr., Auctioneer.

IN pursuance of a deed of Assignment made to me by JOHN R. HAWES, bearing date 16th of June, 1849, I will sell at Auction at the Court-House, at 12 o'clock, on Monday 22d instant, unless sooner disposed of, a tract of Land in New Hanover county, patented by JOHN R. HAWES, 23rd February, 1846, estimated at 500 Acres, lying on the East side of Black River, adjoining the Lands of Law & Savage, Daniel Robinson, Thomas J. Sikes, and Daniel Welton.

THOS. D. MEARES, Assignee.
JOHN WALKER, Jr., Auct'r.

Oct 12, 1849—[5-2t

ELI W. HALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞Office on Front street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. [Oct 12, 1849—[5-12m

Fall and Winter Supply.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their old stand on Market street, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, consisting of every article usually kept in a retail Grocery Store, together with Calicoes, Domestics, Kerseys, Sattinetts, &c. &c. Their Goods were purchased at the North, under the immediate superintendence of one of the firm, and they flatter themselves that they can sell as good articles for less money than any other house in the place. Call and see, and try them before purchasing elsewhere.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

October 12, 1849

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

THE subscriber respectfully solicits of the public an examination of his NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF FURNITURE, now being received at the Rock Spring. The stock is fully equal, if not superior, to any that he has hitherto received, in elegance of style, neatness, and beauty of finish. The prices will be low, as he proposes to sell for cash. The following articles are just received, per brigs Emily and Francis Jane, viz:

French Sofas;	Mahogany Nurse chairs;
Tete-a-tete do	Children's do
Plain do	Marble Top Bureaus;
Centre Tables;	Plain do do
Card do	Toilet Tables;
Cherry do	Light Stands;
Pine do	Grecian Washstands;
Cane Seat Chairs;	Plain do
Rocking do	Secretaries;
Sewing do	Sideboards, &c.

Complete sets for Bedrooms, each set consisting of a French Bedstead, Dressing Bureau, Wash and Light Stands, four Chairs, a beautiful article. Also, several cheap Wardrobes.

JOHN D. LOVE,
At the Rock Spring.

Wilmington, Oct 12, 1849—[5-4t

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, to his new store, N. E. Corner of Front and Market streets, (Dawson's old stand,) at which place he will be happy to see his old customers, where they will find a fresh supply of articles in his line, as cheap, if not cheaper, than any house in the place. WM. H. LIPPITT.

October 12, 1849

Washington and Lafayette HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken the WASHINGTON HOTEL in connection with the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady BOARDERS.

The HOTEL has been thoroughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and

His BAR supplied with the best of Liquors.

DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 12, 1849—[5-12m

TYPE.

Conner & Son's United States Type Foundry.

THE subscribers have now on hand an excellent assortment of Book, Newspaper, and Ornamental Type, Bordering, &c., which they are prepared to sell at reduced rates, on approved paper, at six months, or at a discount of ten per cent. for cash. The series of Scotch faces, so much admired and approved of by the trade, and our type in general, we feel assured. cannot be excelled. either in beauty or finish, by any Founder. All type manufactured by us are made of a mixture of metals different in proportions to those used generally, by which we insure greater durability. To our assortment of Ornamental and Jobbing Type, Bordering, &c., we have made a large increase, and are constantly engaged in adding to the variety. Presses, Wood Type, Cases, Stands, Brass and Wood Rules, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Brass and Wood Galleys, Cuts, Closet Racks, Riglets, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, furnished with despatch. Specimen sheets of Scotch Faces, &c., are now ready for delivery. Old type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound. Publishers of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, and forward us a paper, previous to the 1st of January, 1850, will be paid in materials of our manufacture, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

JAMES CONNER & SON,
Corner of Ann and Nassau sts.

N. B.—A new Specimen Book will be issued and ready for delivery about the 1st of November, 1849. [Oct 12, 1849—[5 3t

WANTED.

A smart, active, intelligent apprentice, about 14 years old, is wanted, to learn a light trade.—Apply for further information at the

JOURNAL OFFICE.

Oct 12, 1849—[5-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

HAVING returned again to Wilmington, for the purpose of purchasing a large number of negroes, and will remain here permanently until the latter part of next Spring, I am now in market to pay the highest CASH prices for Slaves, Male or Female, from 12 to 30 years of age. Those having such property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on me first, before making a sale as from my facilities in selling in the South, I can pay the highest price, and for good sound merchantable property, will not be overbid by any in the business.

Also some Coopers, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Blacksmiths. Apply for me at the Carolina Hotel. ANSLEY DAVIS.

Sept 7, 1849—52-tf

SULKY AND HARNESS

FOR SALE. Apply at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, October 8, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for he Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to he above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarborough, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. B. SEAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

☞Our subscribers at Hallsville, Duplin county, will find their bills in the hands of Mr. Samuel Davis Post Master, who has consented to act as our agent a his office.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Oct. 3.

The Royal Mail Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax at a quarter past nine o'clock, yesterday morning, and her news reached here to-day, by overland express. The Canada made her passage in less than ten days.

The commercial news, upon the whole, exhibits no special change or movement.

The produce market has been fairly supplied, but the demand for most articles was inactive.

The cotton trade has become rather languid, at fair prices.

The money market continued abundantly supplied, and bills selling at 2½ per cent. premium.

The political news presents no new feature of special moment.

There was considerable firmness in breadstuffs, and higher prices had been paid. A moderate business doing in cured provisions at steady prices.

England and Ireland.—The weather has been very hot in England, but not materially effecting the crops.

The late downward tendency in the corn market has been checked, and a slight advance has taken place, caused by the unfavorable reports relative to the potatoe rot. The hop picking in England has been very disastrous. A great effort has been made by the growers to procure relief from government.

A favorable change has taken place in the mortality from cholera throughout England. The new cases occurring have declined one half. Since the commencement of the disease 13,000 persons have been swept from London.

The potato disease is, beyond doubt, extending into several districts of Ireland, tho' it has not, by any means, became general.

France.—A good deal of attention is directed to the Metropolitan Council of the Clergy, which has its sittings at Paris. Almost all the Bishops and distinguished clergy of France are assisting at the Grand Council.

The cholera appears to have permanently diminished in Paris.

The conspirators of June, 1849, are to be tried at Versailles.

Hungary.—Comorn, though besieged, still holds out and can defy its besiegers one entire year.

The influence of Russia and Austria is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian chiefs, who have taken refuge in Turkey. Letters from Constantinople state that this has been positively refused.

The latest intelligence received by the London Sun says that Peterwardein surrendered to the Imperial troops on the 5th ult. The Magyars decided to still hold out, but the majority overruled them.

The garrison of Comorn is well provisioned, with 30,000 men in a state of complete dicipline. The officers held a meeting, and resolved, by a large majority, not to surrender.

According to the Vienna journals, 80,000 men are to besiege Comorn. The bombardment was to commence on the 13th, when the Austrians occupied a great part of the island, but without resistance. A part of the Hungarians are strongly entrenched before the fortress, and it was expected would give the Austrians battle.

It was rumored at Vienna that Gen. Bem had fallen into the dands of the Russians.—Since the 15th a number of rebel Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Temesvar.

Italy.—The Pope has quitted Gaeta, and proceeded to Naples. His reception was of the most striking and popular character. He will not go to Rome for the present.

Spain.—The cholera was still committing serious ravages at Trieste.

The newly appointed Ministers were assembling at Madrid, but no notice seems to be taken of events relative to Cuba.

Germany.—The papers received this morning announce the unexpected resignation of the Dutch Ministry *en masse*. After deliberation the King accepted their resignations, and gave instructions for the formation of a new Cabinet. The circumstances which led to this result have not transpired.

Turkey.—All honor is proclaimed to Abdel Mesipls and to the Turkish Ministry. They have nobly done their duty and refused to become panderers to the vindictive and bloody measures of Joseph and Nicholas. The Russian Ambassadors at the Port demanded a surrender of the Hungarian officers, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perezel, Mesmerosses and their companions.

The Russian General had arrived at Constantinople. His mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demand of Austria. A council of the Turkish government was immediately held, and they unanimously resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or Austrian governments.

On this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner that the refugees should not be given up let the consequences be what they might. We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his—that Russia and Austia will be given to understand that war with Turkey with such a cause, means war with Engl nd.

We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and trust that every assistance to their support will be rendered by England. The independence of Turkey should be secured against the attacks of Russia and its vassal, Austria.

Morocco.—Intelligence was daily expected from Morocco, where the Spanish and French Generals seemed likely to produce something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack on Mosilla, having already cut off supplies.

A Steam Loom.—A valuable invention has been made in Belgium. It is destined to effect a great reform in the manufacture of linen cloths as the steam loom has been made in that of woollens. It is nothing less than a steam loom for linen fabrics. All the ingenuity and perseverance of manufacturers have been tested to invent a machine of this kind; but the fabrics have been uniformly so poor, that the machines have been thrown away, and manual labor again resorted to. The difficulty has been removed by the scientific skill of a Belgian engineer. A model of his machine, with specimens of the fabrics, has been exposed at the fair at Ghent. The cloths are said to rival in firmness, fineness, and smoothness, the best of those made by hand.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—A man called Dr. Wyatt has been arrested at Spencer, O. who is known as the head of an extensive band of counterfeiters. Over $60,000 in counterfeit money and spurious coin were found in his dwelling, and in a *cache* in the woods adjoining, plates, dies, and implements for striking bills and making spurious coin were discovered and seized. This establishment has been maintained for years.

Northern and Southern Slaves.—In order to obtain the sympathies of a large class of philanthropists, it is necessary to have a black skin, and head covered with tightly curled hair. There is no slavery in the world—save Chattel slavery. The poor woman of the North, forced to labor for ninepence a day, or accept a life of prostitution, is utterly forgotten, in the sympathy which is extended to the black woman, who is sold on a Southern slave block. The slave of Northern civilization suffers more in a single winter's day, than the serf of Southern bondage suffers a life-time.—*Quaker City.*

"The slave of Northern civilization suffers more in a single winter's day, than the serf of Southern bondage endures in a life-time!" This is strong language to come from an editor who holds his seat in that hot bed of Abolitionism, Philadelphia, and whose paper has been suspected of favoring the designs of Abolitionism. What a commentary is this upon the character of Abolition philanthropy! What a rebuke to the Northern Abolition prints? Keep the book open, Mr. Lippard, and read occasional chapters to your Northern Abolition philanthropists who are attempting to hide the starving condition of their miserable pauper race by preaching up philanthropy to the South!—*Yeoman.*

Suicide Statistics.—A very curious statement and calculation has been published in Paris by M. Pairet, a medical professor, relative to the number of suicides committed in France for thirty years. From the records of the police, it appears that the total number of suicides attempted to be committed were 6782, and three-fourths of the individuals were unmarried. We subjoin the figures furnished to him by the police, showing the relative numbers of male and female suicides: Crossed in love, 97 males, 157 females; jealousy, 39 males, 52 females; mortified pride, 27 males, 27 females; calumny and loss of reputation, 97 males, 28 females; remorse, 37 males, 12 females; disappointed ambition, 110 males, 12 females; reverse of fortune, 283 males, 39 females; gaming, 141 males, 14 females; other species of misconduct, 208 males, 79 females; domestic chagrins, 524 males, 260 females; misery, 511 males, 594 females; fanaticism, 1 male, 13 females.

It would, therefore, seem to follow that somewhere about five women died from love for three men; that the ladies have considerably the advantage, or rather the disadvantage, in jealousy; that in pride they are on a par with the lords of creation; that in calumny and loss of reputation they bear with three times the fortitude that men evince, that they feel only about one-third of the remorse which the other sex experience; and that to the sorrows which flow from disappointed ambition, reverse of fortune, and gaming, they are exposed in a very slight degree in comparison with their yoke-fellows. This calculation, it will be remembered, applies but to French ladies. In what light a similar calculation would exhibit our own fair country women, we presume not to conjecture.

Another Kentucky Giant.—The Louisville papers speak of a youth now exhibting in that city, named Andrew H. Brand, who is fifteen years old—five feet two or three inches high—measures six feet about the waist, and weighs five hundred pounds.

Among the looking-glasses at the late Exhibition of National Industry, in the Champs Elysees, Paris, was one 16 feet by 12, the price of which was marked at 12,000f A similar mirror was shipped a few days since at Havre for New Orleans.

Making the most of one's Relations.—The father of a young man who was struck dead by lightning, in London, exhibited the blackened corpse of his son to the populace at a penny a head, and it is said that he realized a considerable sum by the indecent exhibition.

Marriage.—A gentleman, talking to a friend on the subject of marriage, made the following observation: "I first saw my wife in a storm; carried her to a ball in a storm; courted her in a storm; married in a storm; lived in a storm; but, thank heaven, I buried her in pleasant weather."

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2nd of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecombe county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again. GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct 5, 1849—[4-tf

NOW RECEIVING,

At the New York Furniture Warehouse, our

Fall Stock of Goods.

COMPRISING an infinite variety of furniture, essential for housekeeping purposes which we are determined to sell at *low prices, for cash* or approved paper. Our goods have been selected with care; and at cash prices, which will enable us to sell 20 per cent less, than the credit system.

The Ladies and the public generally are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock, when we will offer such inducements as cannot fail to meet the approbation of the buyers. Call and see. The following goods comprise a portion of our stock:

Elegant French Bedsteads;
Bl'k Walnut Cottage do;
Low Post Field do;
High Post Sacking Bottom do;
Low Post Patent Screw do;
Sofas, latest Patterns;
Divans, do do;
Lounges, do do;
Ottomans, do do;
Mahogany Centre Tables;
do do do, Marble Top;
do Bureaus, do do;
Bl'k Walnut do, do do;
do do Chairs, cane seat, a beautiful article;
do do Dining Tables;
Mahogany do do;
do Secretaries and Book Cases;
do Side Boards, large and small size;
do Counting House Desks, well arranged;
do Wash Stands, all patterns;
do do do, with Marble Top;
do Enclosed Wash Tables;
do Patent Extension Sofas, to form a [Bedstead;
do Stuffed Rocking Chairs, Mohair and [Velvet;
Cane seat do do;
Wood do do do;
Cane do Nurse do;
Toilet Tables, cheap Wash Stands;
Cherry Dining and Tea Tables;
do Cribs and Cradles, with many other articles of House-keeping goods too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement. Call and see

Oct 8] G. & W. A. GWYER.

PUBLIC SALES.

Trust Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a Deed in my hands, and for purposes therein named, I will sell, at the Court-House, on Monday, the 29th instant, TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, in the vicinity of the town of Wilmington, lying between the Hilton tract and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

JAMES I. BRYAN, Trustee.

Oct 5, 1849—[4-4t

Equity Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November next, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court-House door in Kenansville, SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR ACRES of the Lands belonging to the heirs of Lewis S. Herring, deceased, situated in Duplin county, and lying on Maxwell Swamp, within one and a half or two miles of Strickland's Depot. A portion of these Lands is cleared, and there is an excellent piece of unclaimed branch, which is valuable. There is a quantity of Pine Timber and some Turpentine trees on the tract, and one of the best Grist and Saw Mills (I have been told) in this part of the State.

Bonds at one, two and three years, bearing interest from sale, will be taken in payment.

W. D. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

Duplin co., Oct 5, 1846—[4-ts

Fayetteville Observer will insert 3 times, and mark price of advertising.

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE subscriber having qualified, at August Session 1849, of Nash County Court, as Administrator on the estate of BENNETT BUNN, deceased, and having obtained an order of said Court, authorizing him to sell the entire property of said intestate, as well real as personal, hereby gives notice that on Monday the 5th day of November next, at the late residence of said intestate, in the State of North Carolina, and County of Nash aforesaid, situate about one mile and a half from Rocky Mount Depot, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, he will sell at public sale, the entire estate of said intestate, consisting mainly of TWO VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND, one situate in the said county of Nash, and containing about one thousand acres—the other situate in the county of Edgecombe, and containing about thirteen hundred acres—ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, unusually likely—*one hundred and seven shares of Stock* in the said Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company—and customary perishable estate belonging to large farms.

The terms of sale will be six months credit without interest as to the personality—and six months credit with interest as to the reality—and purchasers will be required to give bonds with ample security for the purchase money, or to pay the cash.

Sale to continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of.

JAMES J. PHILIPS, *Adm'r.*

Sept 28, 1849—[3-3t

NOTICE.

Agreeably to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, granted at September Term, 1849, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, at the usual hour, at the Court House door, in the town of Wilmington, on Monday the 29th day of October next, all the right, title and interest of JAMES M. THOMPSON, deceased, in a House and Lot, situated on Market street continued, near old Boundary street of said town.

ALSO, by an order from Onslow Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, granted at September Term, 1849, I shall sell, on Monday, the 5th day of November next, at the Court House in Jacksonville, Onslow County, at public sale, one unimproved Lot of ground, situated in said town of Jacksonville, the property of the said JAMES M. THOMPSON, deceased.

Terms of Sale.—The property in Wilmington will be sold on a credit of three and six months; and the property in Jacksonville on a credit of three month, notes with approved security required before the title is changed. The purchasers to pay for papers of conveyance.

THOS. C. CRAFT, *Adm'r.*

Sept 28, 1849.—[3-5t

DOUBLE BARRELED GUNS.

A few of the very best Guns. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

MORE GOLD WANTED!

UNDER MOZART HALL.

JOHN KYLE

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. LIPPITT, under Mozart Hall, on Front Street, where he has for sale an entire new stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, a portion of which are enumerated below:

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gansey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray Sattinets;	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Horse do
Cravats and scarfs;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	Table & bird eye diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do
Sack and Overcoats;	8-4 Damask Table Cloths;
Irish Linen and Lawns;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses:

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Cosse;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do de Lane;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
French Robes;	Plaid and striped do
do Habbits;	Jaconet and Cambric;
do Collars;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
Worked Fronts;	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Blue and figured do	do black do do
Silk Warp do	do do worsted do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	Black and white English silk Hose;
do woolen net do	do raw do
do Saxony woolen do	Children's worsted boots;
do waffle do	Black, white and colored Cotton Hose;
Black Merino do	Misses' colored do
Ladies Hoods;	
Children's do	
do Polka Coats;	
Muslin Skirts;	

1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can offer better bargains than they can get at any other store in this market.

October 5, 1849—[4-tf

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

H. S. KELLY

HAVING disconnected himself from V. R. PETERSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front street, 5 doors from Market street, immediately opposite Dr. BELLAMY'S office, where he is prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fashions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.

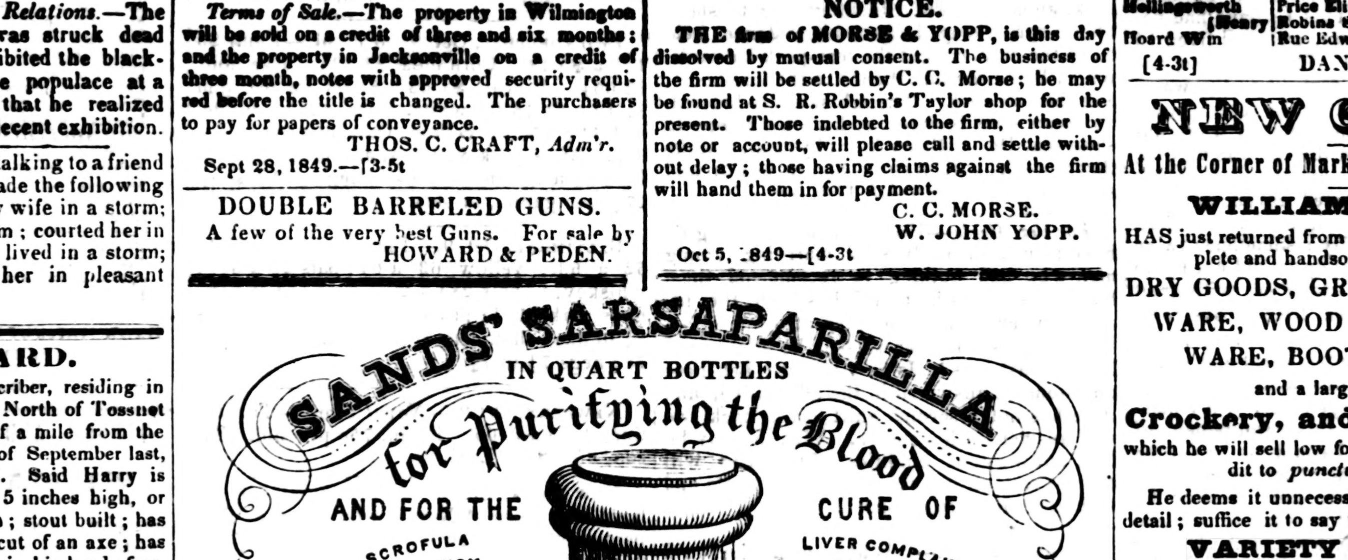
October 5th, 1849—[4-12m

NOTICE.

THE firm of MORSE & YOPP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by C. C. Morse; he may be found at S. R. Robbin's Taylor shop for the present. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, will please call and settle without delay; those having claims against the firm will hand them in for payment.

C. C. MORSE.
W. JOHN YOPP.

Oct 5, 1849—[4-3t



IN this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,

New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of SCROFULA, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the *least possible delay.* I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

[illegible] FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt;
3,600 bushels Turk's Island do
86 bbls Rectified Whiskey;
12 do Old Monongahela whiskey, 12 years old;
41 do do Apple Brandy;
26 do New England Rum;
1 cask Cherry Bounce;
1 hhd Jamaica Rum;
3 casks Cogniac Brandy;
10 barrels Cider Vinegar;
5 hhds Cuba Molasses;
3 do New Orleans Molasses;
60 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
27 barrels brown Sugars;
29 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
Barrels Copperas, Salts, and Saltpetre;
Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese;
13,000 lbs Bacon hams, sides, and shoulders;
220 pieces handsome Prints;
3 bales Cotton Oznaburgs;
3 do 4-4 Fayetteville Sheeting;
Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, and Negro Blankets;
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12;

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. Persons in want of goods may rest assured that I can sell them as *cheap* as can be bought in the place. OWEN HOLMES.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 5th, 1849

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

ALFRED ALDERMAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

Sept 28, 1849.—[3-tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th September, 1849.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Allen James	Holden William	Robins Caroline
Arnett James F	Huntley James	Savage Francis
Atkinson Stokley	Hansly Evan	Scarborough J B
Bates John	Ireland William	Sheppard Alfred
Boon wiley	Jarvis Nelson 4	Sidbury Richard
Bryant & Maitland	Jackson Henry	Siemers George
Brian Joshua	Jean B W	Slye Ben
Bryan J J	Jackson Joseph J	Southall G A
Bryant L H	Johnson Dan'l	Stephens Ira
Braswell James F	Langdon Wm J	Stackpole H
Branch P S	Larkins Evan	Sebey Monsieur
Buie S B	Lane T H	Sugg O
Bune J J	Lance Wm	Samson Caroline
Byrne E O	Lanier Ira	Springs miss M
Bryan Mary A	Lee J H	Stradik Martha
Bird Louisa	Lewis Mullington	Smith Peter
Chavers L	Lincon Wm	Smith James H
Chatman G	Love E T	Smith John A
Cates J J	Lawrence Maria	Smith wm J
Comery Charles	Lock Eliz'th	Smith Alex J
Carfoot John	Mangrum John 2	Smith G w
Cray Henry	Mathews Edmond	Smith Mary A
Capse Cason	Morrison Thomas	Smith Catharine
Crofton George	Montford E W	Thomas William
Cox Josiah	Moody Wm	Teedeman J H
Crone John 3 [P	Mulford T J 2	Teetgen Henry C
Colerson Penelope	Mulligan Thos	Tobey Elija M
Costeen mrs P	Murphey W & Co	Torrey David
Dishoung Louis	McCleeny James	Thompson Benj'n
Droves John	McIntire David	Thompson A
Dill J N	McIlvane Brown	Turner W P
Duguid W H	[Lee	Tumbro S
Dunn Harper	McKennon G H	Thain Caroline H
Dudley Creed H	McMillon John T	Upton J H
Dickerson mrs Lea	McArn Mary A	Ware Benj
Eason William	McFarland Cath-	Walker Piers
Flinn W M	[arine	Watson William
Farrow Enoch	M Intosh Mary	Wehmann John
Fish B L [Jane	Nemier Henry	Wilson W E
Freeman Hetty	Orrell C J	Wilkerson A
Garvey A J	Okley Julia	Willard W H
Gordon John M	Pajay wm	Winters James
Gidders Abr'm	Potter Peter	Wilkins Barnes
Goldsmith	Poole J M	Williamson Agus-
Hill Wm H 3	Porter C H	[tus
Hosier J G	Price G W	Williams Henry
Hover B F	Packet P	Williams Gilbert
Hollingsworth	Price Eliza	Williams Sarah
[Henry	Robins S R	Williams Amelia
Hoard Wm	Rue Edward	Wilkins Sarah

[4-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

NEW GOODS.

At the Corner of Market and Second Streets.

WILLIAM B. JONES

HAS just returned from the North, with a complete and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BOOTS & SHOES,

and a large supply of

Crockery, and Stone Ware.

which he will sell low for *cash*, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers.

He deems it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail; suffice it to say that he has a large

VARIETY OF GOODS,

comprising almost every article that is wanted.

Farmers would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a fine lot of *KERSEYS, BLANKETS, AND SHOES,* which he will sell at low prices.

Any article sold and warranted, that does not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him for the last five years, and hopes by strict attention to his business to continue to receive their favors in future.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Wilmington, N. C., October, 1849—[3-tf.

Wilmington High School.

The subscribers, in accordance with the wishes of a large and respectable portion of the citizens, having rented the rooms formerly appropriated to the Male department of the Odd Fellows' School, propose to establish in WILMINGTON,

An English, Mathematical and Classical High School,

in which will be taught the Elementary and higher English branches, together with the studies necessary for admission into the lower two classes of our University. They pledge themselves that the course of instruction shall be accurate and thorough; and that they will spare no pains in rendering the school acceptable to the citizens and worthy of their patronage.

The exercises will open on Monday the 15th of October next.

Terms:

Elementary branches of English	$8	per session of 5 mo's.
Higher branches of English, (with Mathematics)	12	" " " "
Latin and Greek Languages,	16	" " " "

Tuition payable one half in advance, and the balance at the expiration of 2½ months.

GEO. V. STRONG.
LUCIEN HOLMES.

Sept 28, 1849--[3-3t

Head Quarters 30th Regiment No. Ca. Militia,

WILMINGTON, 24th Sept., 1849.

1. The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and musicians, of the Upper Battalion North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at Long Creek, on Tuesday, the 23d day of October next, for drill.

2. The Companies composing said Battalion will appear at same place on Wednesday, the 24th October, for review.

3. The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and musicians, will meet at Wilmington, on Friday, the 26th October, for drill.

4. Companies composing the Lower Battalion will meet at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 27th October, for review.

5. Lines formed at 10 A. M.

6. Battalion Court-Martials held the afternoon of each day of review.

By order of Colonel commanding.

ROB'T G. RANKIN, Col. com'g.

JOHN J. H[illegible], Adj't.

Sept 28, 1849—[tdm

Country Merchants,

Planters, and others visiting Wilmington to buy goods, are requested to call and examine my stock and prices for any description of Hats and Caps. My arrangements are such as to be able to furnish every description of Hats and Caps at the regular New York wholesale prices.

Sept 28—[3] C. MYERS, Hatter.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the firm of ANDERSON & LATIMER, for the transaction of a WHOLESALE GROCERY AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. All consignments will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

☞Office in G. W. Davis's building, on Water street.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Z. LATIMER.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 25, 1849—[3-tf

Pine Oil.

A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned. A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.

Sept 28, 1849.—[3-tf

To Country Merchants.

C. H. LIPPITT

HAVING taken the ANDERSON STORE, at Wilmington, intends doing a WHOLESALE and RETAIL business, and invites the *COUNTRY MERCHANTS* to examine his stock before making their purchases this Fall. His stock will be large, comprising a general assortment of **Dry Goods, Carpeting, Cutlery, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, and Nails.**

C. H. L. has attended personally to the selection of every article; and having procured his American goods direct from the Manufacturers, and his Foreign goods of the IMPORTER, either by purchase for cash or by consignment, is enabled to offer them at prices that will defy competition.

If purchasers will call and judge for themselves, they will find they can not only save a trip to the North, but procure their goods at *less prices* than they can in any of the Northern cities.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 21, 1849—[2-6t

Wilmington Music School.

THE Fall Session of Mrs. H. Whitaker's Music School, commences this day, September 18th, on Market street, opposite the Episcopal Church, where she hopes to receive the same liberal encouragement heretofore extended to her by the Ladies of Wilmington and surrounding counties. She assures all who patronize her School, that every pains shall be taken to improve the scholar and satisfy the parents.

Her Terms, per Session of 5 months, are:

For Piano, - - - -	$20 00
For Guitar, - - - -	20 00
For Guitar and Piano, -	30 00

ALSO, New Music constantly on hand and for sale, which she receives monthly from New York.

H. WHITAKER.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 18, 1849--[2-4t

A CARD.

The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends at the old stand on North side Market street, next door below J. DAWSON & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold *very low for cash.* A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. *Prices to suit the times.*

Sept 28—[3] C. MYERS, Hatter.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the premises, on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation known as Strawberry Hill, or Porter's Neck, on Carver's creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. William S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome, and commodious dwelling-house, and all necessary out-houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one-half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c., the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair. There are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years,) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

AT the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser. R. E. TROY, Ex'r.

Sept 14th, 1849—[1-ts

Topsail Academy.

THE first session of this institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles east of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:—

Lower branches of English, per session of five months,	$7 00
Higher branches of English, together with Mathematics,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	18 00

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Sept 14, 1849--[1-tf

Commercial copy once a week for 6 weeks, and send bill to Journal office.

BLACK-SMITHING!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in North Carolina or at the North, that he has removed his shop to the buildings occupied by Mr. THAIN as a Cooper's Shop, below R. W. BROWN'S counting-house, where he will be thankful for a share of the public patronage.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand and for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

☞Being convenient to the river, masters of vessels requiring work to be done, can be accommodated with despatch.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given

Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Sept. 21, 1848. } 7v5-12m

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st January, 1849, his negro man, REDICK aged between 37 and 40 years. Said negro is of a dark yellow complexion; has a scar on one of his cheeks, believed to be on the left; quick spoken, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built.

The above negro is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Beaty's or Mr. Calvin J. Dickson's, in the lower part of Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in the Jail of New Hanover county, or in any other Jail within the State, so that I can get him.

An additional reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring the above negro.

June 15.—[40-tf] T M RODGERS.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites*, *Falling of the Womb*, *Obstructed*, *Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses*, *Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart*, and *infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-st., N. Y. City.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

March 2, 1849—[25-ly

FOR RENT.

FROM the 1st October, that large two story brick House on Third Street, nearly opposite the ODD FELLOW'S School, known as the KENAN House. For terms, apply to

WM. A. BERRY, M. D.

July 27, 1849—[46-tf